JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,430—New Ser[ies] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1895.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dâks, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th July.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	C. Gadd	26th "
† TEAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	2nd Aug.
B.I. PERKIN	3003	600	G. Langborne	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	30th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	6205	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

28th July 21st August
7th August 4th September

For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th June, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION	G. Nicolich	2,841	600	1st Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	R. Vidos	4,235	350	9th Aug.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE:

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Milis	4,253	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 12, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. Doc. BALDUINO ..... 23rd July, 1895
S. S. SINGAPORE ..... 20th Aug. 1895

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950. Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 9th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1895, at 2 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board the LA SEYNE in the Prince's Dock, by Noon, on the day of sailing.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage ; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th July, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 22nd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 18th July, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 18th July, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,070 tons, on the 24th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, on the 24th July, calling at Mozambique, Quilimane, Chinde, Beira, and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th July, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,
APOLLO BUNDER.
REDUCED RATES for the MONSOON MONTHS from 1st MAY, 1895.
For particulars apply to the
MANAGER.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST. BOMBAY. HIGH-CLASS—TAILORS, BREECHES—MAKERS, SHIRT—MAKERS, HOSIERS—HATTERS.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in,. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
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KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "KEATING'S POWDER." No other Powder disinfectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the Does, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the Genuine Powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATINGS ; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

PRIZE CUPS! PRIZE CUPS! BEST QUALITY ELECTRO-PLATE.

PRIZE GOBLETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PLAIN, ¼ Pint size	10 0	11 4
Do. ½ " "	14 0	15 12
Do. 1 " "	20 0	22 8
ENGRAVED, ¼ Pint, size	14 0	15 12
Do. ½ " "	20 0	22 8
Do. 1 " "	28 0	31 4

FULL SIZE GOBLETS.

Richly Engraved, 1½ Pints	64 0	71 4
Do. " 2 "	72 0	80 0
Neat fluted Pattern, 1½ "	64 0	71 4
Do. " 2 "	72 0	80 0

BEER MUGS AND TANKARDS.

Plated on Britannia Metal, Glass Bottom, Pint size	14 0	15 12
Plated on Best Nickel, ½ Pint.	20 0	22 8
Do. " " Pint	26 0	29 0
Do. " " Quart.	36 0	40 0
BEST ENGLISH OAK, with E. P. Bands and Handle, Gilt inside ½ Pint.	34 0	38 0
Do. do. do. 1 "	40 0	44 8

THREE-HANDLE LOVING CUPS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PLAIN, 2 Pint size	72 0	80 0
Do. 3 " "	80 0	89 0
Do. 4 " "	84 0	94 0
Do. 6 " "	130 0	145 0
Oak and Electro-Plate, full size	90 0	100 0

PRIZE BOWLS.

Richly Chased and Fluted, mounted on Wood Plinths	210 0	234 0

TWO-HANDLE PRIZE CUPS.

Richly Chased and Fluted, 2 Pints,	106 0	118 0
Do. do. do. 3 "	120 0	134 0
Do. do. do. 4 "	180 0	200 0

ESTIMATES FOR SPECIAL DESIGNS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

—NEW TENNIS FLANNELS,—
"FOR THE RAINS,"
Best Soft Wool,
LOUNGE COAT & TROUSERS.
NEW DRABS,
NEW BROWNS,
NEW GREYS.
FROM Rs. 30.

ASQUITH & LORD, {APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE WATERPROOF— SUITED FOR ALL WANTS.
ALL SEAMS SEWN AND TAPED.— CLOTHING,
SPECIAL NOTE !!! ALL NEW GOODS. !!! SPECIAL NOTE
H. & CO.'S PERFECT VENTILATED CAPE COATS.
INVERNESS CAPES. ULSTERS.
THE NEW H. G. "REGULATION" MILITARY CLOAKS.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

HOAR & CO., {GENTS' OUTFITTERS,} BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRYING BOTTLES
FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve, free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as—

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,
And everything which is subject to injury from Damp.
They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened
CIGAR;
And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's capacity :—

1 quart	Rs. 2-2.	2 quarts	Rs. 3-3.
4 do.	" 5-0.	7 do.	" 10-0.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TWO EXTRACTS.
The finest Blood Tonic known is
SARSAPARILLA.
The Finest Preparations of it are
KEMP'S,
Which are always
FRESH—FLUID—AGREEABLE, SWEET and BRIGHT,
AND
FAR SUPERIOR to any Imported article.
We ask you to try KEMP'S EXTRACTS, and are satisfied that you will afterwards exclude any other kind.

KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT of SARSAPARILLA,
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 ; Rs. 4-0 ; and Rs. 7-8.

KEMP'S IODIZED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8 ; Rs. 4-8 ; and Rs. 8-8.
No Finer grade Extracts CAN be made.

KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

A GENTLEMAN about to give up RACING is desirous to dispose of his entire Stud, comprising the following :—

B. A. P., Philip, height 13·2 W. I. T. C. Measurement.
G. A. P., Nadir " 13·1½ " "
Ch. A. H., Shamshir, 5 years old.

The above are Maidens, have done First-class time in trials and are entered in the Poona Races.
For full particulars apply to
W. A. FOWLER,
Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GUARANTEED.
YOU CAN ALWAYS RELY UPON THE QUALITY.
Of an Article which bears the Label of
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS.
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.

COOKING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS.
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5; Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of Horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and a very Close of Shoeing is done.

A NEW MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE BY SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART.
CASH, Rs. 780.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM,
12 months, Rs. 72 per month.
24 months, Rs. 38 "

THE CHEAPEST COTTAGE PIANO IN INDIA.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., Agents for MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, have the pleasure to announce, as the result of much careful negotiation on their part, that they have induced Messrs. Schiedmayer and Soehne to make a thorough good Pianoforte of the Cottage Shape, void of all ornamentations and possessing an action of the best quality, warranting durability, and a fullness and grandness of tone, characterising the High Reputation of the Celebrated Firm of Manufacturers, at a price to compensate for the low value of the Rupee at the present time.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., are now able to offer these Pianos to the public and to guarantee them, with the utmost confidence, to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser and do credit to their recommendation.

These Pianos are built with the same amount of care and skill as the Standard Indian Sympathetic Squares by the same Makers, and are specially built for all tropical climates. Solid ebonized case, metal frame, full compass, perfect check action.

These Pianos have been made to meet a certain demand for Well-made Pianos at a fair price, and which demand would be very much greater—to quote an English Journal on its review of the Cheap Piano Trade—if it had never entered the mind of man to make gewgaws a nine pounds apiece and call them Pianos.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS—BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY
WATERPROOFS?
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
ARE NOW CLEARING OUT THE WHOLE OF THEIR STOCK OF
WATERPROOF GARMENTS,
CARRIAGE APRONS,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S
UMBRELLAS, ETC.,
AT A UNIFORM REDUCTION OF
10 PER CENT. OFF ORDINARY PRICES.
NOTE.—This Offer is available from July 15TH to 20TH inclusive, only.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS.
—"PERFECT FITTING."—
SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM Rs. 15 FOR SIX.
COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM Rs. 27 FOR SIX.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS :—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LONDON SPRING FASHIONS.
NOW SHOWING
NOVELTIES
IN DRESS GOODS,
MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS,
SUN SHADES,
&c., &c.
FRESH DELIVERIES BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB,
Under the Patronage of
H. E. LORD SANDHURST,
Will give two performances of
F. C. BURNAND'S Three-Act Comedy,
"BETSY,"
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 18TH JULY.
One of the most Amusing Plays ever written.
Two and a-half hours of Continued Merriment.
Never before produced in Bombay.
BOX OFFICE AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES: Rs. 4; Rs. 3; Rs. 2; and Re. 1.

FOUR PER CENT.

CHINESE LOAN.

A CHINESE LOAN for Fcs. 400,000,000 in Gold, Guaranteed by the Russian Government, will be issued in PARIS on the 19th instant, bearing Interest at the Rate of 4 per cent.

THE PRICE of Issue has been fixed at 99·20, payable as follows:—

25 per cent. on Application.
25 „ „ 27th July.
25 „ „ 10th September.
and the balance on the 25th October.

Subscriptions will be received by the Bombay Branch of the CREDIT LYONNAIS, who are prepared to Transmit the same to Paris by Telegram, on receipt of a Cheque for the Equivalent of the First Instalment.

Further information may be obtained on Application.

For the CREDIT LYONNAIS,
G. FROST, Manager.
C. BLUM, Accountant.

THE BOMBAY-JAPAN LINE STEAMER "AZAMOR."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. "AZAMOR," ARRIVED from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE and YOKOHAMA, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, shall attend every Morning to Survey damages, &c., and no claims of any kind whatever shall be entertained after the Departure of the Steamer, sailing hence for Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan, shortly.

For Freight and further particulars apply to
TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 16th July, 1895.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

IF you are asked to insure your life, ask the agent what sort of a contract he proposes to give you. You ought to know exactly what he proposes to give you for your money. If he has a sample copy of the Policy he proposes to you, compare it with the NEW YORK LIFE'S "ACCUMULATION POLICY." Notice particularly the Restrictions and Conditions in any other policy and Proposal Form, and compare them with the ONE REQUIREMENT OF THE "ACCUMULATION POLICY" THAT THE PREMIUMS BE PAID.

For Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SONI DHARSEY DONGERSEY, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

BAI MULBAI, Widow of the Deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 11th Day of July, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Five and in the Fifty-Ninth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 11th Day of July, 1895.
Messrs. CHALK, WALKER & SMETHAM, Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of RAMDAS KHUSHALDAS, late of Bombay, Bhansali Hindu, Deceased.

VITHALDAS PRANJIVANDAS, PARSHOTAMDAS PRANJIVANDAS, VITHALDAS DHARAMDAS, JIVANDAS GOKALDAS NANDUBHAI and KAMKAREBAI, the Executors and Executrixes named in the Will.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 11th Day of July, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 11th Day of July, 1895.
Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI, Petitioners' Attorneys.

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NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1895, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 13th July, 1895.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 350 OF 1893.

RAO SAHEB GOVINDRAO MARTAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kandewady, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

TRIBHOWANDAS RATTANJI MODI, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ballaji Shamshet Street, without the Fort of Bombay ...Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Eighth Day of November, 1894, the following Immoveable Properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in Two Lots, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th Day of July, 1895, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Forty-one square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-4, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 232, and Street No. 182, and bounded on the West by a passage for Sweeper, on the East by Shaik Memon Street, on the North by the house now or late of Cursetjee Bhimjee and Nusserwanjee Bhimjee, and on the South by the house now or late of Vasudeo Pandurang Purvee, and is now in occupation of the tenants of Parvatibai.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land, with the dwelling-house built thereon, situate in Bombay, at Punchmookhi Hanooman Street or Marooti Lane, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement Eighty square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Collector's Rent Roll for Pension and Tax under No. 710 and by the Collector of Municipal Rates under Ward C No. 558 and Street No. 20, and bounded on the East by the Punchmookhi Hanooman Street or Marooti Lane, on the West by a sweeper's passage abutting on the house now or late of Moorleidhur Sumbhoo, on the North by the house now or late of Madhoo Dejajee, and on the South by a sweeper's passage abutting on the house now or late of Janardhan Dadaji, and which premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Defendant.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. Pardunji P. Pavri, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 82, Tamarind Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 28th Day of April, 1895.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 677 OF 1892.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay...Plaintiff.

VERSUS

JOSHI DEWJEE ASSA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, and PRAGJEE BHIMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay.....Defendants.

ANANDIBAI, Widow of the said TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, and KRISHNA-RAO RAPU TELANG, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort, Executrix and Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, Deceased .....Transferees.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 28th Day of September, 1893, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th Day of July, 1895, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Transferees and of the abovenamed Defendants, Joshi Dewjee Assa and Pragjee Bhimjee, or any of them, in All that piece of land, with the messuages and buildings thereon, situate in Mazagon, and containing 11381·62 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the property of the Bombay Flour Mills Company, Limited, on the West partly by the property of Begam Fatma, Wife of Sooltcana Mahomed Hoosein, and partly by the property of the late Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C.S.I., on the South by other property belonging to (the Lessors) Bai Pirozbai, Widow of Rustomjee Nowrojee Motabhoy, and Bai Meherbai, Wife of Dadabhoy Rustomjee Dady, and on the East by the Mazagon Road, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 455, of this land about 11,326 square yards is leasehold property held under two Leases, each dated 4th March, 1887, as modified by an Agreement, dated 28th May, 1892, and 55·32 square yards or thereabouts is land purchased from the Municipality. The said leasehold land is subject to the payment of rent amounting to Rupees (340-8-0) three hundred and forty and annas eight. A portion admeasuring 455 square yards of the leasehold land been under-leased at Rupees (60) sixty-two a month. Another portion, admeasuring 931 square yards, at Rupees (85) eighty-five a month, and another portion, admeasuring 336 square yards, at Rupees (35) thirty eight a month.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the Transferees abovenamed, at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.—Dated this 16th Day of June, 1895.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 89 OF 1893.

HAJEE SABOO SEEDICK and HAJEE HAROON SEEDICK, respectively of Bombay, Cutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Chhas Mholla Street, outside the Fort...Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

PREMABAI, Wife of PREMJI TRICUMDAS, and PREMJI TRICUMDAS, respectively, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Wadaohi Gaddy Street, outside the Fort .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Directions contained in the Final Decree, bearing date the 25th Day of June, 95, the following Immovable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, under the direction of G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on the Premises, on SATURDAY, the 3rd Day of August, 1895, at 4 P.M.

PARTICULARS.

All that the right, title and interest of Premjee Tricumdas, the 2nd Defendant abovenamed, and of the Plaintiffs abovenamed as Mortgagees in—

All that piece of land, together with messuage, tenemen tor dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in New Bhundarwada Street or Wadaohi Gaddy, bearing assessment No. 18, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 507, new No. 6158, old Survey No. 911, new Survey No. 2218, containing by admeasurement 208 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East and West by the public Road, and on the North by the house of Damjee Narayen, and on the South by the house of Khimji Jiva, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premji Tricumdas and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th Day of June, 1895.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

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PAID UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s.

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LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 4,500,000 = „ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 3,928,000 = „ 78,56,000

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Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY B

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Meadow Street, 4 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.

FIRE.—On Monday, a fire broke out in the house, belonging to Matooram, at Kalachiwady, owing to some cow-dung cakes, which had been left near the fire-place in the house, catching fire. The fire was extinguished by the neighbours, but not before damage to the extent of Rs. 20 was done. The fire-brigade were not summoned.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case, in which G. H. Dunsford stood charged with assaulting a marwaree money-lender, who remonstrated with him for destroying a certain document. The facts have been already published. Accused pleaded provocation, but was fined Rs. 5.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY A SERVANT.—After hearing some further evidence in the case, in which Vinayek Narayen, cashier of Mrs. Austin, milliner and dress-maker, stood charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of nearly Rs. 10,000. Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, increased the amount of the bail of the accused yesterday.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Mrs. Kate Viegas, secretary and treasurer, St. Isabel's Ladies' Charitable Association, Kalbadevie Circle, acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of a book of coupon forms for spectacles from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, of London, who authorise their Bombay agency to supply without charge suitable fitting spectacles not only to the poor of the circle, but also to other deserving persons to whom the secretary may give coupons.

FATALLY INJURED IN A MILL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a mill-hand, named Matara Oomaji, aged eighteen years, lately an employe, at the Britannia Mill, at Ferguson Road. On the 13th instant the deceased was at work in the mill, when he accidentally got himself jammed between the machinery, necessitating his removal to the J. J. Hospital, where he died, on Monday last. The house-surgeon was of opinion that death was due to peritonitis, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

DOMESTIC DIFFERENCE.—Talibee, a Punjabi woman, residing with her husband, at Ghogari Moholla, has reported to the police, that her daughter, named Nathoo, aged eleven years, was taken away by a Punjabi, named Moosabee Mahomed, on Monday morning. It appears that accused, who used to live with the girl's parents, was betrothed to the girl, but as the father had of late shown a disposition to break off the match, owing, he said, to his would-be son-in-law's misconduct, it is believed the young man must have taken away the girl with him, as both of them are missing.

H. H. MAHARANI JUMNABAI SAHEB GAEKWAR, C.I.—Her Highness Maharani Jumnabai, C.I., who has been sojourning in the Deccan for the past three months, returned here from Poona, yesterday evening, in reserved carriages, by the passenger train. After halting at Dadar for meals for three hours, her Highness left, with her 150 followers, for Baroda, the same night by the Ahmedabad mail train. Her Highness was received at the Dadar station on arrival by Messrs. Pitale, Malap, Tribhowandass, Dowlatrao, and many other gentlemen and ladies.

THEFT AT PURBHADAVI ROAD.—Raghubhoo Ramlal, a purdesee rent-collector, residing at Purbhadavi Road, has reported to the police that, about 10 o'clock, on the night of the 14th instant, he went to sleep on the verandah of his house, leaving the door open. On the following morning he went into the room, and found two wooden boxes, containing currency notes, cash, and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 69-15, had been stolen from it. On a search being made, the two boxes were found broken open in an adjoining cocoanut-wady, with some of the wearing apparel in them, the currency notes and cash being abstracted.

A NEW BARRISTER.—Among the passengers who arrived here by the mail steamer Oriental, last Saturday, was Mr. Choonilall Narbheram Thakore, barrister-at-law, son of the late Rao Saheb Narbheram Raghunathdass, Government Pleader, Ahmedabad, and nephew of Rao Bahadur Ambalall Sakerlall Desai, M.A., LL.B., Chief Justice, Baroda State. After passing the Matriculation Examination in the Bombay University and studying at the Gujerat College, at Ahmedabad, for some time, Mr. Thakore proceeded to England in 1892, and joined the Inner Temple. He was called to the Bar last month, and has returned to Bombay to practise in the High Court here. He is only in his twenty-third year. Among the many gentlemen who were present to receive him at the Bunder were:—Rao Saheb H. Setalvad, late Dewan of Landi, the Hon. C. A. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B., Rao Bahadur Harilal Chunilal, Deputy Collector of Kaira, Messrs. Balkrishnajee Bhaskerrao Pitale, Heerabhai Manibhai Jasbhai, N. Ambalal S. Desai, M. J. Desai, B.A., H. D. Chitrapati, B.A., B. H. Desai, &c. Mr. Thakore and his friends left for Ahmedabad by Saturday's mail.

THE DEWAN OF BARODA.—H. E. Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai and Rao Bahadur Vinayekraojee Mahadevrao Pandit, B.A., LL.B., the Prime Minister and Naib Dewan, Judicial Department, respectively, of the Baroda State, returned to Bombay, on Monday morning, by the Raichore mail, after a long stay at Ootacamund, where they were summoned by his Highness the Maharaja for important state work. They were met at the Victoria Terminus on arrival by their numerous friends. In the evening, they left with their followers for Baroda, by the Ahmedabad mail train to resume charge of their responsible duties. Although the Dewan had requested his friends who called on him during the day to see him, not to take the trouble of coming to the Grant Road Station, to meet him at his departure, the attendance at the station was large. There were present, Rao Bahadur Chunilall Sarabhai, late Dewan of Junagadh; Rao Saheb Ranchodbhai Uderam, Naib Dewan of Cutch; Messrs. Vithaldas Damodar Thakersee Mooljee, Govindjee P. R. Khairaj and Sons, Tansookram Mansookram, M.A., Balcrishnajee Bhaskerao Pitale, Chaganlal T. Modi, B.A., Munsukram Surajram Tripati, J.P., Hirabhai Manibhai Jasbhai, Shivlall G. Ghodi, B.A., Shewjee Nathu, D. Dass Dalail, Dinkerpunt, and many others.

EDUCATED NATIVES AND TRADE ENTERPRISE.—We have always held that the regeneration of India does not entirely depend on the mere extension of higher education. The prosperity of the country must mainly depend upon the thorough opening up of its immense natural resources, and upon the introduction of new but well-tried industries and manufactures. If the young men, who are so eagerly availing themselves of "liberal education," would but devote half the energy and anxiety they now do in attempts to secure Government appointments, and in proposing wonderful measures for redressing imaginary evils, towards getting a footing in the innumerable branches of the vast trade of India, they would be far better furthering their country's along with their own interests. A healthy reaction in this direction has lately set in, not only among our own city youths and those of the adjacent districts, but among the young men of the mofussil, where pre-conceived notions are harder to yield. We have been pleased to note that the special facilities that have been offered to the better educated young men by our great firms are being largely availed of, while some of these young men are even venturing so far as to start small firms of their own in partnership with one or more experienced men. We are especially pleased to note one of these, that of Messrs. Pathak, Sangari and Co., firstly, because it contains young men of high culture and social standing, and, secondly, because it has struck out with excellent discernment a new path for itself, and thus, instead of adding to the already over-stocked market, is the first in a new field. This field, if new, is a very wide and rich one, comprising the districts of Gujarat and Kathiawar, and including part of Rajputana. It has direct branches or agencies in the principal towns of these places; while working as it does on strictly honest principles and on the golden maxim of a small margin but quick returns, it has already secured the confidence and esteem of the merchants of the districts. Dealing as much as possible with the actual manufacturers or producers on the one hand, and with the real dealers on the other, it has served to remove the host of middlemen who are the parasites of trade. As this firm almost wholly confines itself to its own proper province, it is little affected by the competition or speculation of the Bombay firms. We are assured it is on a sound financial basis, and that it is especially patronised by several great Native States, and has secured some considerable contracts there. Paper and stationery of all kinds forms an important speciality of the firm, and we hear that two large forthcoming contracts for the supply of these in the State of Baroda have been already promised by the Gaekwar. One of the partners, a graduate of the Bombay University, proceeds on a tour to China, Japan, and Singapore for the purpose of extending their business and establishing direct connections with some parts of the countries.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LATEST RETURNS.

THE following is a complete list of the election results up to last evening :—

Constituency.	Elected.	Party	1892.	1895.	1895.
Aberdeen, S ...	...*Rt Hon J Bryce ...	...L	L	L	L
Antrim (Mid) ..	...*Dr Barton	...C	C	C	C
„ S... ...	...*Mr Macartney ...	...C	C	C	C
Ashton-under-Lyne	...Mr Whiteley... ...	...C	C	C	C
Bath	{*Col Murray.. ... {*Mr Wodehouse ..	...U	U	C	L
Batterseа... ..	...*Mr J Burns	...L	L	L	L
Blackburn ...	{*Mr W H Hornby ... {*Coddington	...C	C	C	C
Boston	...Mr Garfill	...U	L	C	L
Bradford, W ...	...Mr Flower	...C	L	L	L
„ C ..	...Mr Wanklyn... ...	...U	L	L	L
„ E ..	...Mr H B Reed ...	...C	L	C	L
Bristol N ...	...Mr R L Fry	...U	L	U	L
„ S	...*Sir E S Hill	...C	C	C	L
„ E	..*Sir W H Wills ...	...L	L	L	L
Brixton	..*Lord Carmarthen ...	...C	C	C	C
Bury	...Mr Kenyon	...U	U	U	L
Barrow	...*Mr C W Cayzer..	...C	C	U	L
Belfast, S	...Mr W Johnston ...	...U	C	C	C
„ N	...*Sir E Harland ...	...C	C	C	C
„ E	...*Mr G W Wolff ...	...C	C	C	L
„ W	...*Mr Arnold Foster	...U	U	L	L
Blackpool	...*Sir M W Ridley..	...C	C	C	C
Birmingham, E..	...*Mr Stone	...C	C	C	C
„ C...	...*Mr Parkes	...U	U	U	L
„ Edgbstn	...*Mr G Dixon ..	...U	U	U	L
Bury St Edmunds	...*Viscount Chelsea	...C	C	C	C
Buteshire	...*Mr G Murray ...	...C	C	C	C
Battersea	...*Mr J Burns... ...	...L	L	L	L
Bristol, W	...*Sir M Hicks Beach	...C	C	C	C
Cheshire (Knutsford)	..*Hon A Egerton ...	...C	C	C	C
Croydon ...	...*Mr T C Ritchie ...	...C	C	C	C
Canterbury ...	...*Mr H Heaton ...	...C	C	C	C
Chester	...*Mr R A Yerburgh	...C	C	L	L
Clitheroe	...*Sir U Kay Shuttleworth	L	L	L	L
Cambridge Univ...	{*Sir J Gorst... ... {*Prof Jebb	...C	C	C	C
Cheshire (Wirral)	...*Col Cotton Joddrell	...C	C	C	C
„ (Macclesfield)...	...Mr W B Davenport	...C	C	C	L
Chatham	...Ald Davis	...C	C	C	C
Cambridge ...	...*Mr Fitzgerald ...	...C	C	C	C
Cheltenham ...	...Col Russell	...C	C	C	C
Deptford	...*Mr C J Darling ...	...C	C	C	C
Durham (City) ...	...*Mr M Fowler ...	...L	L	C	C
Darlington	..Mr A Pease ...	...U	L	L	L
Derby	{Mr Benrose {Mr Drage	...U	L	L	L
Dorset, S	...*Mr W E Brymer...	...C	C	C	C
Dover	...*Ma G Wyndham...	...C	C	C	C
Dublin(St Stphn's Gr n)	..*Dr Kenny ..	...P	P	N	N
„ St Patrick's	..*Mr W Field ...	...P	P	N	N
„ Harbour	...*Mr T Harrington...	...P	P	N	N
Dublin (Univ) ...	{*Hon D Plunkett ... {*Mr R H Carson ...	...C	C	C	C
Devon (Honiton)..	...*Sir J H Kennaway	...C	C	C	C
Donegal, N ...	...Mr Curran	..AP	P	N	N
Dorset, E	...*Hon H N Sturt ...	...C	C	C	C
Down, E	...*Mr J A Rentoul ..	...C	C	C	C
Edinburgh and St Andrew's Universities	...*Sir C Pearson ..	..C	C	C	C
Essex (Epping) ...	...*Col Lockwood ...	..C	C	C	C
Edinburgh, C ...	...*Mr McEwan... ...	...L	L	L	L
„ W ...	...*Mr L McIver ...	...U	U	U	L
Ealing	..*Lord G Hamilton...	...C	C	C	C
Essex (Chelmsford)	...*Mr T Usbourne ...	...C	C	C	C
Exeter	...*Sir S Northcote ...	...C	C	C	C
Grantham	...*Mr H Lopes ...	...C	C	C	L
Gravesend... ...	...*Mr J D Palmer ...	...C	C	C	C
Guildford	...*Hon W Brodrick	...C	C	C	C
Hampstead ...	..*Mr Hoare	...C	C	C	C
Harrow	...*Mr W Ambrose ...	...C	C	C	C
Hertford	..*Mr A Smith ...	...C	C	C	C
Hertfordshire (St Albans)	*Mr V Gibbs ...	...C	C	C	C
„ (Hitchin)	...*Mr G H Hudson ...	...C	C	C	L
Holborn	...*Sir C Hall	...C	C	C	C
Hampshire (Petersfield)	*Mr W Wickham...	...C	C	U	L
Halifax	..Mr Arnold	...U	L	L	L
Hartlepools ...	...Ald T Richardson ...	...U	L	U	L
Hastings	...Mr Shorthwell... ...	...U	C	C	L
Hereford	..*Mr R Cooke...	...C	C	C	L
Huddersfield ...	...Mr Woolhouse ...	...L	L	L	L
Hampshire (Andover)	...*Mr W Beach ...	...C	C	C	C
„ (Fareham)	...*Sir F Fitzwygram	...C	C	C	C
„ (New Forest)..	*Hon J S Montagu ...	...C	C	C	C
Hertfordshire (Watford)	*Mr T F Halsey ...	...C	C	C	C
Islington, S ...	...*Sir A Rollit ...	...C	C	C	C
Islington W ...	...*Mr T Lough ...	...L	L	U	L
„ N ...	...Mr Barthey... ...	...C	C	C	C
Kensington, S ...	...*Sir A Borthwick ...	...C	C	C	C
Kent (Medway) ...	...*Col Warde.. ..	...C	C	C	C
Kent (St Augustine's)	...*Rt Hon Akers Douglas	...C	C	C	C
Kennington ...	...Mr F Cook	...U	L	C	C
Kent (Sevenoaks)	...*Mr H W Foster ...	...C	C	C	C
„ (Isle of Thanet)	...*Rt Hon J Lowther	...C	C	C	C
„ (Ashford) ...	...*Mr L Hardy... ...	...C	C	C	C
Kerry, W	..*Sir T Esmon'e ...	..AP	AP	N	N
King's Lynn ...	...*Mr T G Bowles ...	...C	C	C	C
Lambeth	...Mr H M Stanley ...	...U	L	C	C
Lancashire (Stretford)	...*Mr Maclure ...	...C	C	L	L
„ (Chorley)...	...Lord Balcarres ...	...C	C	C	C
Lewisham... ...	...*Mr J Penn	...C	C	C	C
Limerick City ...	...Mr J Daly	...P	AP	N	N
Lincoln	...Mr C H Seely ...	...U	L	C	C
Liverpool, Abercromby.	*Mr W F Lawrence ...	...C	C	C	C
„ Everton ...	...*Mr J A Willox ...	...C	C	C	C
„ Walton... ...	...*Mr Stock	...C	C	C	C
London City	{*Sir G Hanson ... {*Mr Gibbs	...C	C	C	C
London University	...*Sir J Lubbock ...	...U	U	C	L
Leicester	{*Mr H Broadhurst {*Mr W Hazell ...	..L	L	L	L
Manchester, N. W.	...*Sir W H Houldsworth...	...C	C	C	C
„ E ...	...*Rt Hon A J Balfour	...C	C	C	C
„ N E	...*Sir J Fergusson..	...C	C	C	C
„ N ...	...*Mr C E Schwann ...	...L	L	L	L
„ S W	...Mr W Galloway ...	...U	L	L	L
„ S ...	...Lord Lorne	...U	L	L	L
Middlesex (Hornsey)	...*Mr H C Stephens ...	...C	C	C	C
„ (Brentford)	..*Mr J Bigwood ..	...C	C	C	C
Maidstone... ...	...*Mr Hunt	...C	C	C	C
Middlesex (Uxbridge)	...*Sir F Dixon-Hartland	...C	C	C	C
Newark	...Hon H Finch Hatton	...C	C	C	C
Norwood	..*Mr C E Tritton ...	...C	C	C	C
Northampton, N...	...Mr Monckton ...	...C	C	C	C
Oxford University	{*Sir J Mowbray .. {*Mr J Talbot ...	...C	C	C	C
Paddington, S ...	..*Mr Fardell... ...	...C	C	C	C
Perth	...Mr R Wallace ...	...L	C	L	L
Paddington N ...	...*Mr J Aird	...C	C	C	C
Pontefract... ...	...Mr T W Nussey ..	..L	C	C	C
Preston... ...	{*Hon T Hanbury ... {*Mr Tomlinson ...	...C	C	C	C
Peterborough ..	...Mr R Purvis ...	...U	L	C	C
Rochester.. ...	...*Lord Cranbourne..	...C	C	C	C
Reading	...Mr C T Murdoch ..	...U	L	C	C
Rochdale	...Mr C M Royds ...	...C	L	L	L
Rutlandshire ...	...*Mr G H Finch ...	...C	C	C	C
St George's Hanover Sq	*Mr Goschen ...	...U	U	C	C
Sheffield, C ...	...*Mr Howard Vincent	...C	C	C	C
„ (Ecclesfall)	...*Sir E Ashmead Bartlett	C	C	C	C
„ (Hallam) ...	..*Mr Stuart Wortley	...C	C	C	L
„ (Brightside)	..*Mr. Mundella ...	...L	L	L	L
„ (Attercliffe)	...*Mr Langley... ...	...L	L	L	L
Strand	...*Mr W D Smith ...	...C	C	C	C
Salford, S	...*Sir H Howarth ...	...C	C	C	C
„ N	...Mr Platt Higgins ...	...U	L	C	C
Shropshire (Ludlow)	...*Mr R J More ...	...U	U	U	L
„ (Newport) ...	...*Col Slaney	...C	C	C	C
Somerset (Wellington)	...*Sir A A Hood ...	...C	C	C	C
St Ives	...*Mr T B Bolitho ...	...U	U	U	L
Stockport	{*Mr G Whiteley .. {Mr B V Melville ..	...C	L	C	C
Stalevbridge ...	...*Mr Sidebottom ...	...C	C	C	C
Shropshire (Wellington)	*Mr A Brown ...	...U	U	U	L
Somerset (Bridgewater)	*Mr E J Stanley ...	...C	C	C	C
Staffs (Handsworth)	...*Sir H Meysey Thompson	U	U	U	L
Sudbury	...*Mr Quilter.. ...	...U	U	U	L
Surrey (Wimbledon)	..*Mr H C O Bonsor ...	...C	C	C	C
Tewkesbury ...	...*Sir J E Dorrington ...	...C	C	C	C
Tullamore... ...	...*Dr Fox	..AP	AP	N	N
Tynemouth ...	...*Mr R S Donkin ...	...C	C	C	C
Tamworth ...	...*Mr P A Muntz ...	...C	C	C	C
Tiverton	...Sir W H Walrond ...	...C	C	C	C
Warwick	...*Mr Lyttelton ..	...U	U	U	L
West Bromwich...	...*Mr J E Spencer ...	...C	C	L	L
West Haughton...	...*Lord Stanley	...C	C	L	L
Westminster ..	...*Mr Burdett Coutts ...	...C	C	C	C
Winchester ..	...*Mr Myers	...C	C	C	C
Windsor	...*Mr Barry	...C	C	C	C
Wigtownshire ...	...*Sir H Maxwell ...	...C	C	C	C
Wolverhampton, S	...*Mr C P Villiers ..	...C	U	U	L

Constituency.	Elected.	Party	1892.	1895.	1895.
Worcestershire (Bewdley)	*Mr A Baldwin ..	...C	C	C	C
Warrington ...	...*Mr R Pierpoint ...	...C	C	C	C
Wigan	...*Sir F Powell ...	...C	C	C	C
Worcester	...*Hon G Alsopp ...	...C	C	C	C
Worcester, E ...	...*Mr A Chamberlain	..U	U	C	C
York	{*Mr Butcher ... {*Sir F Lockwood ...	...C	C	L	L
Yorks (Howdenshire)	...*Col Wilson Todd ...	...C	C	C	C
„ (Whitby) ...	...*Mr E W Beckett ...	...C	C	C	C
„ (Thirsk) ...	...*Mr J G Lawson ...	...C	C	C	C
„ (Rotherham)	...*R A D Acland ...	...L	L	L	L
„ (Barkston Ash)	...*Col Gunter	...C	C	C	C

* Member of late Parliament.

PARTY GAINS.

Conservative seats gained 24
Liberal seats gained 5

STRENGTH OF PARTIES TO DATE.

Conservatives	172
Unionists	
Liberals	24
Nationalists	10
Labour	1

THE BALANCE OF PARTIES.

	P	N	L	U	C	
July 1895.	4	5	9	22	130	170
	1	1	19	24	224	269
	2	1	9	6	33	51
	3	2	2	2	112	121
	10	9	39	54	499	611
General Election, 1892.	4	5	9	22	130	170
	1	1	19	24	224	269
	2	1	9	6	33	51
	3	2	2	2	112	121
	10	9	39	54	499	611
At Dissolution, 1892.	4	5	11	24	130	174
	1	1	19	24	224	269
	2	1	9	6	33	51
	3	2	2	2	112	121
	10	9	41	56	499	615
General Election, 1892.	4	5	11	24	130	174
	1	1	19	24	224	269
	2	1	9	6	33	51
	3	2	2	2	112	121
	10	9	41	56	499	615
General Election, 1895.	4	5	11	24	130	174
	1	1	19	24	224	269
	2	1	9	6	33	51
	3	2	2	2	112	121
	10	9	41	56	499	615
No. of M. Ps.	80	167	321	11	19	331
	4	1	39	24	2	39
	4	1	31	24	2	31
	88	169	391	59	23	401

ENGLAND (493). Metropolitan Boroughs 88; London University 4; Provincial Do. 169; Universities 4; Counties 391. WALES (30). Boroughs 4; Counties 26. SCOTLAND (72). Boroughs 24; Counties 39; Universities 2; IRELAND (103). Boroughs 16; Counties 85; Universities 2.

NEW BILLS IN COUNCIL.

A BILL to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act is before the Council. The statement of objects and reasons is as follows:—

There is not now any legal authority for the extradition from British India of a deserter from the Imperial Service Corps. These corps are raised, drilled and maintained under the supervision of British officers at the expense of certain Native States in order to form part of the military forces of Her Majesty, and it seems reasonable that the surrender of deserters th erefrom to British India should be provided for. The object of this Bill is, by means of an amendment of section 11 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, making such desertion an offence in respect of which warrants for arrest may be issued, to give Political Agents the necessary power to obtain extradition in these cases.

Many offences of a comparatively trivial kind are extraditable, but the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, does not provide for the enlargement on bail of a person arrested under a warrant issued by a Political Agent under section 11 thereof. To remedy this defect it is proposed by this Bill to embody in that Act the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure which admit of the release of a person arrested under a warrant on his furnishing security, to the satisfaction of a Magistrate, for his due appearance.

A Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code, has also been introduced. In the statement of objects and reasons, it is set forth that: In section 230 of the Indian Penal Code now stands, pieces of metal alleged to be "coin" and "Queen's coin" must be "used for the time being as money" in order to fall within the definition as there given. The Indian Coinage Act, 1870, enables the Governor General in Council, by notification in the "Gazette of India," to call in coins of any date or denomination, and it would not unlikely be held that coin of any denomination so called in was not "used for the time being as money," at any rate when after a space of time it became sufficiently scarce. With coin of this kind, however, fraud can be committed of exactly the same character as before the calling in, and the same reasons apply to prevention of the counterfeiting coin that is so called in as apply to the coin before being called in—until at least the coin ceases to have any but a numismatic value. 2. Farukhabad rupees, which were formerly in use and circulation as legal tender in Bengal, under the authority of the Government of India, were called in in 1837, and are therefore not covered by the definition as it stands. They are (or very recently were) not altogether out of use as money in some of the Native States. They were recently extensively manufactured in Bombay; and it is considered necessary to take legal power to stop this manufacture.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF AN EAST INDIAN.

ALLEGED MURDER.

BEFORE Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Hemming, solicitor, appeared, and made an application to the effect that the magistrate should pass an order, directing Superintendent Brewin to bring up before the magistrate at once an individual, the police had in their custody. This application was made in connection with the arrest of F. X. Fonseca, a bailiff, in the Small Causes Court, who stood charged with cheating and making false statements on oath in regard to a life policy of Duarte, an East Indian, whose life was assured in the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. Superintendent Brewin and Superintendent MacDermott arrested him about two o'clock yesterday on the strength of the report of the Chemical Analyser. When the above application was being made by Mr. Hemming, Mr. Brewin came up, and apprised the court of the fact that the police being in possession of certain facts had taken the man into their custody to make enquiries. The police had the power to keep the man in their custody for twenty-four hours, and he wanted to exercise that power to the fullest extent.

The magistrate said that the court had no power to make the order, as applied for, the police having power to detain a person in custody for twenty-four hours before bringing him up before a magistrate.

FROM Iceland the news comes that the long, cold spring has given place to a warm, pleasant summer. The whale-fishing has been unusually rich. At a small whaling-station there have already been caught 70 whales, each worth 3,000 to 4,000 crowns.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilline" applied on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE climate of Paghman not suiting his Highness the Amir, he has returned to Kabul.

THE Government of India have recently decided that a member of the Indian Civil Service cannot be granted a commission in the Indian Army Reserve of officers, on the ground that it is most unlikely that he could be spared from his ordinary duties in time of emergency.

A CORRESPONDENT at Yenkongteng writes that the British officials on the Sikkim-Tibet Delimitation Commission are parctically at a standstill waiting for the Tibetans and Chinese to finish their quarrel and go on with the work. "We are simply at their mercy," he says, "unless the Government orders us to go on alone."

UMRA KHAN, whose reported imprisonment appears to be altogether mythical, has been given with his family a very good residence at Chardehi in the Kabul district. The proposal to lodge them at Beg Samand has been dropped, on the ground of its distance from Kabul.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 6th July, 1895, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 76,833, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,42,046, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 350, making altogether Rs. 2,19,229, (includes K. G. F. Ry. Rs. 3,157), or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 257-14-8. During the corresponding week in 1894, the receipts were Rs. 2,11,005-3-11, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 251-3-2.

CAPTAIN TRENCH, British Joint-Commissioner of Ladakh, when on his way to Leh, was met by a European, who professed himself to be a German coming towards Kashmir. The so-called German arrived at Gandarbal on the 6th July, and from there he was to go direct to Baramulla *via* Manasbal and not to Srinagar. From Baramulla, he said, he would travel to Rawalpindi. He was alone, wearing ragged clothes, travelling on foot and carrying his baggage, which weighs about 30 seers on his own shoulders. He has got his own cooking utensils, and cooks his food. He cannot speak English, but talks a little Urdu. He has got a map and by this means steers from one stage to another. It is not known where he came from and how he got to Ladakh.

THE following news comes from Kabul:—The landholders (zamindars) there have collectively laid their grievances before the Amir, asking his Highness to redress them. They complain that for want of water they have suffered a good deal, and unless arrangements are made for a supply of water for irrigation purposes they will be obliged to leave their homes for good. His Highness has, therefore, proposed to cut a canal from the river near Gardan Diwal in the Hazara country, and bring it to Kabul to accomplish this desired irrigation, and the Shahzada Habibulla, under direction from his father, will shortly leave for the Hazara country with engineers. He takes a body guard of cavalry and a regiment of infantry. The estimated cost is approximately four lakhs.

THE sanctioned prices for Government purchases of mules for 1895-96 are Rs. 400 each for ordnance mules, and Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 for baggage animals.

THE services of Dr. H. D. McCulloch, who was recently in charge of the Vaccine Department under the Kashmir Durbar, have, it is stated, been lent to the Gwalior State for five years as Assistant Medical Officer. Dr. McCulloch joins his new appointment immediately, and will officiate for Surgeon-Major A. M. Crofts, the Residency Surgeon, Gwalior, who goes on three months' privilege leave shortly.

OF the two thousand prisoners lately released at Kabul by H. H. the Amir in honour of the reception accorded in England to Nasrulla Khan, a party of 18 men belonging to Peshawar and other Punjab frontier districts, who have been in confinement for the last four years, have reached Peshawar on their way back to their homes.

A PARIS correspondent writes: M. Zola has taken to cycling. M. Jules Claretie followed his example, and M. Rochefort now enjoys every morning a spin round the Bois. The number of French-women who cycle rapidly increases. The wide streets are alive with them from dusk to midnight, the weather then being cool. Elderly ladies avail themselves of the steel horse in the evenings and early mornings. One sees husbands and wives on tandems. I know a retired officer, who is nearly seventy-five, who goes out on a tandem cycle with a wife over sixty. She says that his cycle did his health so much good that he is now able to give up his matutinal and evening absinthes. He and Madame went on their tandem last winter from Toulouse to Nice.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER was not (a Paris correspondent says) at either of the Carnot memorial services. Early in the morning, however, he sent a large wreath of orchids and roses. At two in the afternoon he drove to the Pantheon. Not having a special card, he was told to stand at the end of the long file of sightseers. This he did, but a police commissioner recognising him, got him admittance by a side door, and took him down to the vault. He stood some moments with his hat off, and in an attitude of deep meditation, before the stone marking Carnot's niche. Fifteen thousand persons passed through the Pantheon crypt.

ARCHDUKE CHARLES LOUIS, brother of the Emperor Francis Joseph, will leave Vienna in a few days for England and Scotland. He will be accompanied, a correspondent says, by the Archduchess Maria Theresa, who is by far the most interesting person in all the Austrian Court, and by the two daugthers of this handsome wife, who is his third. The daughters are Maria Annunciata, who is nineteen, and is very tall, and Elizabeth, who is seventeen, and exactly like her father when he was her age. The Archduchess is dark-eyed and sharp-featured, and as clever as she is handsome.

THE gift of the ladies of Turin to the Princess Helene on the occasion of her marriage, a gift which has been on view to the public at the Accademia Albertina in Turin, consists of a cabinet, the style being of the last century. It has four panels, two in the front and one on either side, in which are painted the four seasons in the form of Cupids. The panels are surmounted by wood-carving, which serves as a frame to each picture. The inside of the cabinet is lined with blue velvet, on which is designed the arms of Savoy and France. The keys and handles of the many drawers are in gold and silver. It stands upon a console table, which is beautifully carved and profusely ornamented.

AN interesting object is now on show in a window in London, intended as a warning against cheap "second-hand" safes. It illustrates the military maxim that a fortress is no stronger than its weakest point. It is a "safe" upon which burglars have exercised their skill in a suburban residence, and which they have reduced to its component elements of thin sheet iron and brown paper. The receptacle still has an impregnable-looking door, and the thieves have wisely declined to trouble themselves with that, but the sheet iron forming the sides of the safe had been only slightly rivetted together, and they were ripped open probably with little more trouble than would have sufficed for getting through the sides of a carpet bag. The rogues were not altogether wanting in a sense of humour probably. It can hardly be supposed that they can have set about a burglary without taking any sort of tools with them, but by way of a joke they took the unlucky householder's own box of tools for the job, and with his own pincers and chisels broke their way into his stronghold. The tools supposed to have been used are exhibited with the dilapidated "safe."

IN Florence (writes a correspondent in that city) English plays seem at present to be quite the rage. At the Arena Nazionali "Il Magistrato," a translation of Mr. Pinero's play, is being given, and "Nobody," by Mr. Harry Paulton, has been drawing crowded houses. At the same theatre la Zia di Carlo ("Charley's Aunt") has had a most successful run, and has been much appreciated by the Florentines.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 16TH OF JULY 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it

| Stations. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE OF A COLLECTION OF VALUABLE LAW BOOKS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, a collection of law books, &c.
Catalogues are published, and the books are on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, July 17, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY, STRONG VICTORIA, HANDSOME GREY ARAB HORSE, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m.—
The effects of the late Mr. J. EDDY WARNER, consisting of lady and gentleman's gold watches, diamond ring, gold seal and chain, gold and platinum albert chain, gold studs, silver cigar and cigarette cases, presentation cup, gold eye-glasses, carriage clock by Marcks and Co., opera glasses in case, silver-mounted flask, &c.
The effects of the late Mr. A. V. VAZ, consisting of gold ring with seal, silver medals, seals and copper coins.
The effects of the late Mr. FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE KHANDALAWALA, consisting of gold watch by J. Sewill, Liverpool, gold chain with coin attached weighing about 9½ tolas, gold buttons with chain, 1 large diamond ring, 1 diamond nose ring, 1 strong built victoria with back seat, 1 handsome strong grey Arab horse and harness, &c.
The property is on view.
N.B.—The carriage and horse will be sold at 2 p.m.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the bungalow of Mr. H. Conder, in the bungalow lately in the occupation of the Rajah of Nepaul, the valuable and handsome black and teak wood household furniture, English pier glasses, Brussels carpets, 2 to 12 light hanging argand lamps by Tucker, handsome light landau, substantial single and double almirahs, etc.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 636 of 1891.

Mohorumboo, widow, and others ..... Plaintiffs.
versus
Alamally Furjullabhoy and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from the Special Commissioner appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., a quantity of gold and pearl jewellery, consisting of gold toolsipatia, hand mandatia, earrings and finger rings, pearl earrings, nose ring and ear potas.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, July 17, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 3RD AGIARY LANE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Gordhandas Runchordas, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Bai Khursedbai, wife of Burjorjee Shapoorjee Desai, the following valuable landed property :—
All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 3rd Agiari lane, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 7/9 and street No. 57, containing by admeasurement 1,195 square yards, and bounded as follows :—On the east partly by the sweeper's passage and partly by the house of Manockjee Pallonjee, on the west by the 3rd Agiari lane, on the north by the house of Dorabjee Byramjee Karrawalla and on the south by the house of Merwanjee Dossabhoy, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Khursedbai and her tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, Byculla, a quantity of confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of single and double barrelled guns and rifles, revolvers, pistols, sword, bayonets, swordsticks, empty and loaded cartridges, daggers, powder flasks, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Framjee, Sons and Co., and on account and risk of Motichand Harakchand—
Lot No. 1—3 button pearls.
Lot No. 2—1 bunch of 3 strings of 231 pearls.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 C. B. chesnut pony, about 13.2, aged, goes in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 powerful grey Arab horse, about 14 hands, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong pairsquin office shigram.
1 second-hand victoria with removeable coach box.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Clifton Villa," Parel Road, Parel, next to Sir Tharia Topan's four bungalows, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial-made household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, brass bedsteads, a handsome strong English-built mail phaeton (nearly new), a handsome strong English-built dog-cart in very good order, a very powerful bay Arab charger, about 14-3, 6 years old, goes in harness, sets of single and double harness, &c., the property of Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee Mistry or Contractor, Esq., changing residence.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Steet, opposite the Sharo Bazaar, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, a firstrate mahogany cottage piano in good order, one sweet toned harmonium, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame, a large size ice box, photographic camera, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and engravings, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, cabinet, almyras &c., &c., the property of a Gentleman proceeded up-country.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sea Face, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of H. J. Rustomjee, Esq., proceeded to Karachee.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

In the HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 361 of 1892.

Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai ..... Plaintiff
versus
Motichund Harakchund Javeri ..... Defendant.

By order of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, the Special Commissioner appointed under the Decree for Sale in the above suit, dated 11th June, 1894, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, in two lots, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Lot No. 1 at 3-30 p.m., and Lot No. 2 at 4-15 p.m., on the premises, the following immovable properties, situate at Champa Gully, near the Cloth Market, belonging to Motichund Harakchund Javeri, the defendant abovenamed :—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Khutterally 1st Lane, otherwise called Champa Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-six square yards, now admeasuring one hundred and one square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 444, new No. 2320, old Survey No. 123, and new Survey No. 1529, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 1577-8, street Nos. 89, 91, and 93 in Ward C, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Mohunjee Sunkerjee, on or towards the west by a public well, on or towards the north partly by the property of Luckmidas Purshotamdas and partly by the property of Damodhar Mohunjee's heirs, and on or towards the south by the Khutterally 1st Lane, otherwise called Champa Gully aforesaid, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Khutterally 1st Lane, otherwise called Champa Gully, near the well, and opposite to Mr. Mooljee Jaitha's big house, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 444, new No. 2321, old Survey No. 119, and new Survey No. 1522, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 1571, street No. 53-55, in ward C, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Hora Hussonally Rujubally, on or towards the west by the property of Gonarchand Beobardass, on or towards the north by the property of Purbhoodas Moolchund, and on or towards the south by the said Khutterally 1st Lane, otherwise called Champa Gully, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mr. Bramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai.
For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, Solicitors for the said Special Commissioner, at their Office, at No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, July 17, 1895.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

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In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.
Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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GENERAL LORD ROBERTS.
H. E LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

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Astigmatism, a common enough complication, can only be corrected in this way. Ordinary spectacle vendors never attempt it, or at most can forward an oculist's formula to Europe. In our Bombay Factory, any kind of lense can be cut, at a few days' notice, whether supherical, cylinder, both combined, or bifocal.
At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns we have perfect arrangements for Testing the Sight, and we also endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man rather than select glasses themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dimness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 16.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday, at 107 5-8; and Indian Sterling Loan at 107. Three and a half per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. higher, at £59 3-16. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-8d., say to 30 9-16d. per oz.; and in the New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 67 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unchanged, at 4·90 dollars. Braziers' Copper was quoted 10s. higher, at £51 per ton; Yellow Metal was quoted at 4 5-16. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 1 1-16d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 102¼; and Paris Exchange on London at fcs. 25·15.
Brown Linseed was quoted yesterday at 31½., per 416 lbs. sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firmer.
The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, excluding the unusually large proportion of 700 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained, at 3 11-16d.; but Arrivals were 1-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 3 41-64d. for July-August shipments, and 3 23-32d. for November-December. The day's Receipts were 2,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.
In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent. to 7 cents per lb.; and September Futures were 4 points lower, at 6·81 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales. Again to-day exporters here have been entirely out of the Cotton Market; but the Mills have again made considerable purchases, aggregating 3,100 bales. These have consisted of 1,000 Bhownugger at Rs. 192-193; 600 Bengal, at Rs. 158-162; 500 each of Westerns, at Rs. 174; and Khangaum, at Rs. 175; 400 Indore, at Rs. 172-173; and 100 Karanja, at Rs. 168 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices have advanced Rupee one per candy.
WHEAT AND SEEDS have both been steady markets to-day with a small business for Shippers' account passing in the former; and a moderate amount in the latter, prices in both being all unchanged. The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,995 bales.
Wheat	3,491 owts.
Linseed	3,629 "
Rapeseed	3,949 "
Poppyseed	1,132 "
Castorseed	830 "
Rice	1,764 "

FREIGHTS.—There is still nothing doing in this market, but the tendency is weak.
EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Re-sales were reported to some extent at 1s. 1 7-32d. Telegraphic; but though 1-32 lower was obtainable for three months' sight Merchants' Bills we heard of more offering; and for Bank Paper at our quotations, the enquiry was practically *nil*. Before the close, however, the *bears* began to operate with the result that rates closed flat as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 1 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 1 5-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 1 3-16d.	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 1 14d.	"
Francs	3 "	139½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 1s. 1 11-16d. for Cash and 1s. 1 5-8d. for the Settlement, from which rates advanced 1-16 per cent. in an irregular market, closing at 107⅜, and 107 11-16, for Money and Account, respectively.
SHARES.—There has been hardly any movement in this market to-day, the only changes in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 30 in Sassoon Mill shares of Rs. 5, in Lukhmidass, and an advance of Rs. 5, in Mofussil Press Scrip. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 5, say, to Rs. 1,480 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59 3-16
Bar Silver	30 9-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY 15.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here on the 13th July.
The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall left here yesterday evening.

PENANG, JULY 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, from Kobe, left, for Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 16.

The Mail steamer Britannia, from Australia, arrived.
The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left Penang, for Bombay, to-day, the 16th instant.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending July 9, compared with the Statement of July 2, 1895 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 2. Rs. A. P.	July 9. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	60,00,000 0 0	60,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,05,85,000 12 9	2,16,29,804 1 2
Other Deposits, &c	5,32,14,019 9 10	5,61,94,162 9 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,15,108 13 11	5,40,128 14 10
Sundries	28,51,087 4 3	20,42,426 15 5
Rs.	10,35,70,116 8 9	10,70,06,522 8 11
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ...	1,03,36,413 0 0	1,10,11,913 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	63,88,138 8 9	63,02,532 4 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,27,99,170 0 8	1,11,31,366 9 11
Credits do do.	87,39,823 3 11	90,88,054 14 0
Bills Discounted, &c.	3,00,50,022 5 2	2,93,97,636 2 0
Balances with other Banks	6,45,431 15 7	6,69,069 7 7
Bullion	3,222 3 3	3,165 3 1
Dead Stock	12,91,753 13 3	12,86,668 13 7
Stamps	8,953 10 6	8,469 5 0
Sundries	17,59,363 9 10	16,27,691 9 4
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	1,49,22,934 1 9	1,52,31,479 4 3
Do. at Branches ...	1,69,36,120 2 7	2,10,46,495 7 2
R.	10,35,70,116 8 9	10,70,06,522 8 11

THE following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to July 9, 1895 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	4,56,933	Dec.
Do. at Branches	14,90,836	Inc.
Other Deposits	22,80,113	do.
Post Bills	1,25,029	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,89,894	Inc.
Loans	16,67,804	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	2,88,131	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	4,42,386	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	5,79,136	Inc.
Do. at Branches	41,10,365	do.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE Imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1895-96 up to 10th July were as follows :—

In the month of May 1895.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	40,77,732	71,35,994	1,12,13,726
Exports	16,50,032	1,28,591	17,78,623
Net Imports	24,27,700	70,07,403	94,35,103

To the end of the month of May 1895.—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	70,56,765	1,20,89,222	1,91,37,007
Exports	44,82,979	14,83,273	59,66,252
Net Imports	25,73,896	1,06,06,949	1,31,70,755

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1895-96.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of May 1895	2,337	*12,88,382	12,90,719
To the end of the month of May 1895. (Progressive)	4,364	*12,92,796	12,97,160

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of May 1895	.....	†1,02,109	1,02,109
To the end of the month of May 1895 (Progressive)	.....	†1,02,109	1,05,102

*Includes Rs. 12,83,746 received for British Dollar coinage from the tenderer s.
† Represents the value of 45,000 British Dollars.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON.—July 9, at Doonga Galli, the wife of Major C A Anderson, R A, of a son.
PEEKE.—July 8, at Murree, the wife of Surgeon-Captain H S Peeke, A M S, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1895.

THE telegram that has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Supreme Legislative Council by the Kazi of Bombay asking for a sufficient time to be allowed for the Pilgrims' Vigilance Committee to submit representations on the Pilgrim Ships Bill, introduced by Sir Alexander Mackenzie last Thursday, is reasonable enough in itself, but seems to have been based upon a misapprehension as to the intentions of Government regarding the measure. This misapprehension arose from the statement made by the honourable member in charge of the Bill to the effect that as the Secretary of State has informed the Government of India that under the terms of the Paris Convention the revised regulations for pilgrim traffic must be brought into force before the ensuing pilgrim season commences, Government had been unable to refer the Bill to the Select Committee now dealing with the Indian Merchant Shipping Bill. But it is one thing to refrain from the delay occasioned by a reference to a Committee that has to deal with the whole question of the shipping law, and quite another to rush the Bill through at one or two sittings, after the manner of the Bombay Legislative Council when dealing with the Tramways Act of the present year. As it is not necessary in order to comply with the time limit laid down by the Secretary of State for the Bill to come into force earlier than October next, we may take it for granted that due time will be allowed for representative Mahomedans to express their views on the subject, and doubtless the Bill will be referred to a Select Committee, although not to the one now dealing with Indian Shipping Law as a whole. As a prominent Mahomedan citizen informed a representative of this paper the other day, the followers of the Prophet regard a pilgrimage to the holy cities as a most binding and sacred obligation, and this being so, it is most desirable that the leading men among the Mussalman subjects of the Queen-Empress should be given ample opportunity to state their own views, and those of the illiterate people mainly affected. But in making representations to Government they should bear in mind that nothing is to be gained by adopting an attitude of mere negation, inasmuch as in many important particulars very little change can be made in the provisions of a measure put upon the legislative anvil in response to the demands of the European Powers, rather than from any strong conviction as to the necessity for a change of the law on the part of the Government of India itself. Indeed only one of the many amendments of the law now proposed is introduced by the Governor-General's Council of its own motion, namely, the rescindment of the provision compelling pilgrim ships to call at Aden on the return voyage. All the other changes now before the Legislative Council are the outcome of an International European Conference so hastily summoned that the Government of India only received notice thereof by telegram less than a fortnight before it assembled in Paris. The Government of India were asked whether they wished to be represented at the Conference, and as they anticipated that the only matters to be discussed were the sanitary precautions to be taken at Red Sea ports and towns, they nominated as their representative Surgeon-General J. M. Cunningham, who we presume was in England at the time. To their surprise, however, the Conference dealt with the whole of the regulations affecting the pilgrim traffic from India. If Government had been informed of this intention beforehand they would have pressed for delay, said Sir Alexander Mackenzie, until an officer acquainted with the administrative side of the question in its latest aspects could have been deputed to Europe. Under the circumstances no blame is attaching to the Government of India that the views of the rulers of the country principally concerned in these changes were only made known to the Conference as regards the sanitary aspects of the question.

Six months later the Governor-General-in-Council received from the Secretary of State a copy of a Convention which had been accepted—with certain minor reservations—as binding not only on her Majesty's Government but upon the Government of India as well, and the latter administration was asked to bring the Indian laws and regulations into harmony with the Convention. Hence it comes about that Government have introduced the Pilgrim Ships Bill, although still holding the view they have re-iterated in despatches on the subject that "as the exportation by sea of cholera from India to the Red Sea and Europe has never been proved, elaborate precautionary measures framed on the supposition that cholera had been so exported are useless restrictions upon trade and upon the great Mahomedan population of India." Upon this well-defined ground the regulations in regard to pilgrim ships would have been no more stringent than those relating to ordinary native passenger ships except for a desire to satisfy the prejudices of the European Powers on the subject. But Government has now to go much further and to impose restrictions and burdens such as have always been deprecated by the responsible authorities here. "We are bound to give effect," said Sir Alexander Mackenzie, "to the arrangements entered into in the due exercise of their constitutional authority by her Majesty's Government, and to bring our law and rules into harmony therewith." The position of Lord Elgin and his councillors in regard to the measure is, therefore, very much the same as that which they occupied respecting the objectionable Cantonments Bill of last year, and they are once more called upon to give legislative effect to proposals with which they disagree. They have to make these changes without obtaining the compensating advantage of more reasonable terms of quarantine, which they had expected under the provisions of the Paris Conference, inasmuch as the Porte has refused to accept the ruling of the Convention on this subject. It seems almost incredible that the representatives of the Commander of the Faithful, while agreeing to many of the other articles of the agreement, should still wish to adhere to a system of quarantine, which, as in the case of two vessels lately returned from Jeddah, often renders it impossible for the pilgrims to perform the haj. Only those who by residence in the East have seen the extreme religious fervour of the followers of Islam, can at all realise how bitter and deep must be the disappointment of a Mussalman, who has spent all he possesses and travelled thousands of miles to visit Mecca, when he is prevented from leaving Jeddah until after the haj is over, because of the excessive quarantine regulations enforced by the Sultan's advisers.

At first sight the provisions imposed by the Paris Convention do not seem at all unreasonable, and might well be regarded as calculated to promote the greatest good of the greatest number. But it is to be remembered that the question of the regulation of the pilgrim traffic closely affects the religious susceptibilities of no less than forty-five million of the Indian subjects of the Queen-Empress. It is especially unfortunate that the matter should be taken up at the present moment when England has felt it her duty to take the lead in remonstrating with the Porte regarding the treatment of the Armenian subjects of the Sultan, and has also an account against the authorities at Constantinople in relation to the Jeddah outrage. This combination of circumstances is calculated to inspire an altogether incorrect belief on the part of zealous, but ill-informed, Mahomedans that the British Government is aiming a blow at their religion rather than at the abuses, which characterise the Turkish administration. It is to be earnestly hoped that the enlightened leaders of the Mahomedan community will do their best to dissipate an impression so uttterly erroneous. But it must be confessed that when many followers of the Prophet come to Bombay from all parts of India next year to embark for Jeddah and find that under the operation of the new rules they will be unable to do so, it will be no easy matter to get them to understand that their detention is occasioned by the Paris Convention, and that the Government of India are imposing these restrictions contrary to their own wishes. It can, however, be pointed out to them that some if not all, of the restrictions have been sanctioned by the Porte itself, a fact which ought not to be without considerable effect in lessening the dissatisfaction which will undoubtedly prevail. One effect of the new rules will probably be the enhancement of the passage rates, and consequently the number of indigent Moslems making the haj will no doubt be diminished. A correspondent recently pointed out to us that the faith of Islam does not make a pilgrimage binding on those who are unable to pay the cost thereof. But the poor Mahomedan will hoard up his little store for years in order to fulfil a duty which he regards as essential to future happiness, and any material enhancement of the cost would certainly deprive many of the indigent from fulfilling the cherished ambition of their lives. The medical examination to be effected at the time of embarkation will also bar the pilgrimage of many an invalid, undertaking the journey in the hope of dying while fulfilling the sacred obligation. These considerations, although lightly thought of at Paris, have not been overlooked by the Government of India, and the Mahomedan subjects of the Queen-Empress may be quite satisfied that their rights and privileges in the performance of religious duties will be maintained to the utmost extent that international obligations will permit.

THE question of the disabilities of East Indians in South Africa, which we have several times alluded to, has at last been taken up by Sir W. W. Hunter in the *Times*, and he takes precisely the same view in regard to the matter that we have expressed. The question has been forced upon public attention by a petition of the British Indians, residing in the South African Republic. This manifesto, which we reproduced some time ago, has been widely circulated among those whose duty it is, Sir William holds, to secure a hearing for Indian grievances alike in the Indian Legislatures and at home. It is a question upon which the Hindus and Mahomedans in India have a common interest. "For among the chief sufferers are important Mussulman firms connected with Bombay. It is also a question which will enlist the sympathy not only of the educated classes in India, ever watchful for their political rights, but also of the solid trading community in the leading centres of industry throughout the Indian Empire." If Sir William Hunter can stir up interest at home he will have done service, for through public sympathy alone can be effected that good which we have advocated, and that change brought about for which the sufferers have hitherto begged in vain. In the view of Sir William the whole question resolves itself into this :—Are her Majesty's Indian subjects to be treated as a degraded and an outcast race by a friendly Government, or are they to have the same rights and status as other British subjects enjoy? Are leading Mahomedan merchants, who might sit in the Legislative Council at Bombay, to be liable to indignities and outrage in the South African Republic? He reminds the readers of the *Times* that we are continually telling our Indian subjects that the economic future of their country depends on their ability to spread themselves out, and to develop their foreign trade. What answer then, he asks, can our Indian Government give them if it fails to secure to them the same protection abroad, which is secured to the subjects of every other dependency of the Crown? The awakening of Asia, to which recent events in Japan have given so powerful an impulse, has, he urges, already reacted upon India. It will probably result in a large, although gradual, expansion of Indian foreign trade, conducted by Indian capital and by merchants of British-Indian nationality, but he is bound to aver that it is a mockery to urge our Indian fellow-subjects to embark on external commerce, if the moment they leave India they lose their rights as British subjects, and can be treated by Foreign Governments as a degraded and an outcast race. There seems more likelihood of the redress of grievances of Indians in South Africa being effected now that the attempt has been made to stir up public opinion at home as well as in India.

THE latest election returns show that the Unionists have gained sixteen more seats. Of these three were taken at Bradford, and one each elsewhere. The Liberals have gained four more. The Bradford result is the most remarkable, so far, of the contests for not only have three Liberals gone, but three men of note. The "genial ruffian" has had several tussles with Mr. Henry Byron Reed, the Church Defence Advocate, and at last election in the East Division beat him by over two hundred votes. In Central Bradford, at the last General Election, the Right Honourable G. Shaw-Lefevre defeated the Marquis of Lorne by close on five hundred votes. He has had now to make room for an absolute beginner in Parliamentary life, who has made his first bow at the hustings. In Bradford, West, in 1892 Mr. Illingworth, the Liberal candidate, had arrayed against him Mr. Flower and Mr. Ben Tillett. The polling was: Mr. Illingworth, 3,306; Mr. Flower, 3,053; and Mr. Tillett, 2,749. On this occasion, there being apparently no separate Liberal candidate, Mr. Tillett and Mr. Flower tried conclusions with the result, that the latter, a Conservative, is victorious. Mr. H. M. Stanley tried for Lambeth last year, and was defeated by Alderman Coldwells by a hundred and thirty votes, notwithstanding that Mrs. Stanley, who had then only just ceased to be Miss Dorothy Tennant, canvassed for him with the utmost energy. In the Hartlepools,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, JULY 15, 7-45 P.M.

Up to the present 121 Unionists, eleven Liberals, and eight Irish members have been returned.

John Daly, the Parnellite, who was returned for Limerick City, is the dynamiter of that name, at present serving his time in Portland Prison.

The following have been re-elected unopposed :—

UNIONISTS.

Hon. Alan Tatton-Egerton.Knutsford.
A. H. Brown.....Wellington, Salop.
Laurence Hardy .....Ashford.
Sir J.H. Kennaway, Bart...Honiton.
Jas. A. Rentoul.....Down (E.)
Rt. Hon. James Lowther...Isle of Thanet.
Hon. H. N. Sturt .....Dorset (E.)
Henry W. Forster.....Sevenoaks.
Col. R. Gunter .....Barkston Ash, Yorks.
Lieut.-Col. Mark Lockwood.Epping.
Sir J. E. Dorington.....Tewkesbury.
Austen Chamberlain.....Worcestershire (E.)
H. C. O. Bonsor.....Wimbledon.
Edward J. Stanley .....Bridgewater.
William C. Quilter.....Sudbury.
William W. B. Beach.....Andover.
William G. E. Macartney...Antrim (S.)
Sir H. Meysey-Thompson...Handsworth.
Sir F.Dixon-Hartland, Bart. Uxbridge.
Gen.Sir F. Fitz-Wygram, Bart. Fareham.
Sir Charles Pearson, Q.C....Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities.
Hon. J. Scott-Montagu .....New Forest.
Thomas F. Halsey.....Watford.
D. P. Barton, Q.C.....Mid Armagh.

LIBERAL.

Rt. Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland.Rotheram.

ANTI-PARNELLITES.

Dr. Joseph F. Fox.....Tullamore.
Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, Bart.Kerry (W.)

The Hon. H. Finch-Hatton, Unionist, has been returned unopposed for Newark.

Mr. Curran, Anti-Parnellite, has been returned unopposed for North Donegal.

JULY 16, 0-35 A.M.

The latest election returns show that one hundred and sixty-two Unionists have been returned with a gain of twenty seats.

Seventeen Liberals have been returned with a gain of two seats.

One Labour candidate has been returned, but no more Irish members.

The following have been re-elected :—

UNIONISTS.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach..Bristol (W).
Lord Cranborne .....Rochester.
Sir A. Rollit .....Islington (S).
C. T. Ritchie .....Croydon.
T. Gibson Bowles .....King's Lynn.

LIBERAL.

Rt. Hon. Jas. Bryce .....Aberdeen (S).

LABOUR.

John Burns.....Battersea.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, the explorer, has been returned for Lambeth.

Messrs. J. G. Shaw-Lefevre, W. S. Caine, and W. L. Bright have been defeated.

The following seats have been won by the Unionists, viz:—Peterborough, Boston, Central, East, and West Bradford, Reading, Lambeth, Rochdale, Kennington, one seat at Halifax and at North Bristol.

The Liberals have won Pontefract.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The following members have been re-elected :—

UNIONISTS.

C. W. Radcliffe Cooke ...Hereford.
Robert Pierpoint.....Warrington.
Sir Francis Powell .....Wigan.
Marquis of Carmarthen...Brixton.
John Aird .....Paddington (N.)
R. U. P. Fitzgerald .....Cambridge.
R. S. Donkin .....Tynemouth.
Col. C. Wyndham Murray.Bath.
Edmond R. Wodehouse... Do.
G. C. T. Bartley.....Islington (N.)
Hon'ble G. H. Allsopp ...Worcester.
R. W. Hanbury .....Preston.
W. E. Murray Tomlinson. Do.
Benj. L. Cohen .....Islington (E.)
Tom H. Sidebottom .....Stalybridge.
Sir E. S. Hill .....Bristol (S.)
Charles J. Darling, Q.C. .Deptford.

LIBERALS.

T. W. Nussey .....Pontefract.
Sir W. H. Wills .....Bristol (E.)
Matthew Fowler .....Durham City.
Thomas Lough .....Islington (W.)
John Burns.....Battersea.
W. R. Shaw.....Halifax.

Mr. Woodhouse, Liberal, has been elected for Huddersfield.

UNIONISTS.

The following Unionists have been elected :—

Kenyon .....Bury.
R. R. Purvis .....Peterborough.
R. W. Garfit .....Boston.
H. Whiteley .....Ashton.
W. H. Hornby .....Blackburn.
W. Coddington ..... Do.
C. T. Murdoch .....Reading.
Lucas Shadwell.....Hastings.
H. B. Reed .....Bradford (East)
J. Ie Wanklyn ..... Do. (Central)
E. Flower ..... Do. (West)

(Defeating Messrs. Caine, Shaw-Lefevre, and Ben Tillett).

C. M. Royds .....Rochdale.
H. M. Stanley.....Lambeth.
F. Cook.....Kennington.
Col. F. Russell.....Cheltenham.
Ald. T. Richardson.....Hartlepool.
R. L. Fry .....North Bristol.
A. Arnold.....Halifax.

ANTI-PARNELLITE.

Donal Sullivan .....Westmeath (S.)

NOON.

The latest returns show that 172 Unionists have been elected showing a gain of twenty-four seats.

Twenty-four Liberals have been elected showing a gain of five seats.

Four Parnellites and six Anti-Parnellites have been elected.

A James Keir Hardie, Independent Labour Candidate, has been unseated for West Ham, South

Sir John Hibbert, Liberal, has been unseated for Oldham.

The following candidates have been re-elected :—

UNIONISTS.

Col. E. Hughes .....Woolwich
Sir E. Clarke .....Plymouth
Sir C. Dalrymple .....Ipswich
Brooke Robinson .....Dudley
P. Neville Thornton.....Clapham
Hon. H. Shepherd Cross..Bolton
Rt. Hon. A. Staveley Hill.Kingswinford

LIBERALS.

Hudson E. Kearley .....Devonport
Edward J. C. Morton..... Do.
W. A. Hunter.....Aberdeen, North

ANTI-PARNELLITES.

Dr. Charles Tanner .....Mid Cork
Jasper Tully .....Leitrim, South

The following Unionists have been elected :—

R. Ascroft .....Oldham.
J. F. Oswald ..... Do.
E. Gray .....North-West Ham.
Major Banes .....South do.

The following Liberals have been elected :—

C. Harrison.....Plymouth.
F. Goddard.....Ipswich.
E. Harwood.....Bolton.

BRUTAL ATTEMPT ON M. STAMBOULOFF'S LIFE.

SOFIA, JULY 16.

A desperate attempt was made here, last evening, on the life of M. Stambouloff, whose carriage was stopped by three assassins, who shot and stabbed him, almost severing both his hands, which were afterwards amputated. The condition of M. Stambouloff is most grave. One of the assailants has since been arrested.

CHITRAL HONOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

A *Gazette of India* Extraordinary containing the Chitral Honours is published :—

To be K. C. S. I.—Dr. Robertson.

Colonel Kelly is given the Companionship of the Bath only, but is also appointed Aide-de-Camp to H. M. the Queen with the brevet rank of Colonel.

To be C. B.—Major Townshend.

To be Brevet-Majors—Captains C. Campbell, H. Borradaile, and C. Townshend.

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order—Captain Borradaie, Lieutenants Jones, Edwardes, Fowler, Gurdon, Beynon, Harley, and Stuart.

To be V. C. for conspicuous bravery—Surgeon-Captain Whitchurch.

Subadar Gurmukh Singh, 14th Bengal Infantry is admitted to the Order of British India Force for gallantry and devotion in the action at Koragh.

Sergeant Reeves received the good service reward.

Fourteen men of the 14th Bengal Infantry have been granted the Order of Merit.

Forty-six native soldiers are also admitted to the third class Order of Merit, including several belonging to the Imperial Service Troops.

Hospital Assistant Narinjandas is granted promotion.

Three months' pay is given to three bhistees, recommended for conspicuous gallantry.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

News from Darora received to-day reports that General Low and the divisional head-quarters marched there down to the Panjkora river, en route to Laram.

A man of the Seaforth Highlanders was shot on the 15th instant, since dead, while on sentry duty, near Sandrawal. The assailant has escaped.

The Panjkora Road will be opened right through by the 17th instant.

The road at Chutiatan and between Darora and the Lo River has been damaged by rain; but camels could travel throughout now and mules go without difficulty. The road will now be further improved up to the end of the month. Laden camels came to Robat some days ago.

The proposed concessions have been granted to the owners of the hired transport employed with the Chitral Relief Force.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

As at present arranged, the Pilgrim Ships Bill will, at the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, be referred to a Select Committee; and the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill will be passed in full.

PAYMENT OF SAPPERS AND MINERS.

The proposed introduction of the new system for the payment of working pay to native ranks in the Sappers and Miners has been negatived.

THE RUSSO-AFGHAN FRONTIER.

The Bengal Sappers and Miners, stationed at Rawal Pindi, have been ordered to proceed at once to the hill frontier for road construction in connection with the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan frontier from Lake Victoria to the Chinese border.

The Government of India have decided that the escort of the 20th Bombay Infantry, which accompanies the British Commission, shall enjoy the following concessions :—Free rations for men and followers; family pension to the heirs of men who may die before the return of the escort to India; free conveyance of families of men to their homes if the men desire it; and an advance of two months' pay to each man.

THE KHORASSAN TRADE.

The report on the trade and commerce of Khorassan—one-fifth of the area of Persia—has just been received for the financial year 1894-95. It is impossible to give, even approximately, the total value of Khorassan trade as at present there is only one British agency established. The total value of exports from Meshed was thirty thousand pounds, and imports four hundred and four thousand pounds. The value of Russian goods imported was sixty thousand pounds, and of British three hundred and twenty-three thousand pounds; but these last figures include Chinese green tea, which was worth about 1,50,000 pounds. Indian and Chinese green tea both pay same duty, and pass through unopened to Russian Central Asia, and, therefore, it is quite impossible to say how much was Chinese and how much Indian—probably two-thirds Chinese. Thirty-six thousand pounds worth more of Indian green tea arrived this year than in 1893 and 1894, or the value of British imports was considerably more than double of that of the Russian. This practically opens entirely a new trade and vastly important as far as the Indian commercial market is concerned. The fall of exchange has in every respect benefited British trade in this direction. Entirely new customs regulations, by the order of the Russian Government, are to be introduced now for TransCaspian and Bokhara. Under the new regulations British piece-goods are debarred from entry into Central Asia. It is not known how much cotton is exported to Russia, but the amount has increased enormously of late. The Persian exports, which are fair, do not include the value of a very large quantity of cotton, wool, and wheat. During the year the Russian imports have decreased in value by thirteen thousand pounds. The pound sterling fluctuated between 50 and 57 krans during the year, and may now be quoted at 55.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 15.

10 p.m. ... 81·0

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

5 a.m. ... 79·4
10 a.m. ... 78·4
2 p.m. ... 79·4
5 p.m. ... 78·5

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 28.

CYCLING FOR LADIES.

CYCLING as a means of pleasurable exercise for the gentler sex looks very much like becoming the rage for '95, for since the advent of the glorious summary weather we have enjoyed during the months of May and June the increase in the number of lady cyclists must be little short of marvellous. Not only have the sisters and cousins of the male cycling community become enamoured of the wheel, but lords and ladies of high degree have looked on the pastime with favouring eyes to such an extent that scarcely a day passes but some fashionable convert is made whose appearance awheel finds due prominence and appreciation in the daily journals. On the whole, this must be accounted extremely gratifying. If the exercise of cycling adds to the health and strength of its fair devotees commensurately with the amount of pleasure derived, I venture to affirm that before many more years are over our heads lady cyclists will be numbered not by their thousand, but by tens of thousands. But in cycling, as in some other pastimes, there is bound at the outset to be a tendency to overdo it. Already the lady record-holder has made her appearance in more quarters than one, and at one time it seemed likely that we were to have the weaker sex in competition at our racing grounds. Happily, this objectionable phase of ladies cycling has been well-nigh ridiculed out of existence, and neither Mrs. nor Mr. Grundy's tender susceptibilities are likely to be ruffled further in this direction. Had any support been accorded by the cycling Press, or by those who are supposed to watch over the interests of the pastime, to the suggested ladies' races, there would have been no fashionable gossip concerning the appearance of our lady aristocrats awheel. In its place, not a single word can be urged against cycling for ladies. Temperately indulged in, I firmly believe it is destined to occupy one of the foremost places amongst our English health-giving exercises.

THE SAFETY VERSUS THE TRICYCLE.

We have not to search very minutely for the causes which have led up to the present "boom." First and foremost has been the introduction of the two-wheeled bicycle—the modern safety—in place of the weighty and too-often cumbersome tricycle, which, although comfortable and easy enough to potter about a few level lanes on, was never really adapted to the requirements of a lady anxious to enjoy the luxury of a tour. Of course, I am fully aware there have been exceptional cases where a lady and her husband have accomplished quite a good riding performance on the old-fashioned "Sociable," but cycling would never have reached its present-day popularity had not the manufacturers themselves recognised the need for a strong and at the same time a light lady's machine. Herein lies the whole secret, for after all it is merely a question of weight. Those who have ridden one of the old solid-tyred machines of the eighties will be able to appreciate more keenly than anyone the marvellous improvements and developments which have been effected during the last three or four years only. And then, just as the makers were congratulating themselves, as it were, on improved steel tubing, improved bearings, and improved brackets, an ingenious Scotchman startles the whole world by the introduction of a pneumatic tyre. How this air tyre has revolutionised the pastime is common knowledge now from the North Pole to the Tropics, I suppose. But here a word or two must be said on behalf of the racing cyclist. To your ideal sportsman, the man who loves and indulges in sport for its own sake, the "record-breaker," who careers on for mile after mile with remorseless energy in hopes of getting the better of Old Father Time, is something a little better than an animal, but not much. These racing men, however, have been mainly responsible for most of the latter-day improvements in cycles, and have brought down the weight of them to such an extent that it is now possible for girls of tender age to partake of the exercise not only without risk, but with every hope of deriving considerable benefit.

RATIONAL DRESS.

This is a topic upon which a great deal has already been written, but at the present moment we appear to be as far off as ever so far as any definite, well-regulated fashion or custom is concerned. Perhaps the subject is scarcely one concerning "old fogeys," but as I occasionally take a quiet spin on wheels myself, I must confess that my sympathies are, for the most part, with those who advocate a rational dress. Sentiment in this matter goes a very long way, and must not be altogether despised. But, so long as the proprieties are observed, there are a good many people who consider that comfort and safety should be considered of primary importance in cycling. On the score of fitness it will be very safe to say that a dress suitable for a graceful, well-proportioned girl of sixteen or seventeen would be altogether ludicrous and out of place on a matronly dame with charms more substantial. There ought not to be two opinions as to which is the more comfortable style of dress, knickerbockers and gaiters, or clinging skirts; but the difficulty is to combine the two, so as to avoid the vulgar gaze of the hobbledehoys in town, and yet gain the advantage of the "rational" costume on the road. Only a few evenings ago, when cycling along a well-known highway I happened to pass a gentleman friend and his wife on a tandem, who were sauntering quietly along in the cool of the evening, the lady attired in a most becoming "rational" dress. Although there were some few cyclists about at the time, no undue notice was taken, and when an hour later we met in the same city, I was not a little astonished to find the fair cyclist attired in a dark-brown, loose fitting cape and skirt, which had evidently been cunningly evolved from the rational costume worn on the tandem. If the dressmakers or costumiers can achieve such satisfactory results in one case there ought surely to be an emancipation from skirts effected for the younger portion of our lady cyclists in the near future.

THE NEED OF A BRAKE

Having ventured to touch upon cycling topics this week, let me record my firm conviction that a sound, reliable brake is an indispensable accessory to a ladies' cycle. I suppose there are very, very few riders of the fair sex who would dream of mounting and riding a brakeless safety; but there are brakes and brakes, and an occasional trial of their effectiveness when riding what may be termed moderate slopes increase the confidence of the cyclist in no little degree. Let me relate a little incident which happened in the summer of 1892, since which period I have always been a warm advocate of having a brake fixed to one's safety. We were holidaying in the Isle of Man, and very naturally one of our drives during the stay was to Laxey to see the giant wheel, and thence to Ramsay. One of the party boasted what was described as an up-to-date cycle, fitted with pneumatic tyres, which at that time had been before the public but a few months. It was a very easy matter for our friend, an experienced cyclist, to lead the way. Somewhere on the road there is a wayside hostelry known as "the half-way house," and here it is the horses are usually baited. After this, you pass through a gate which stretches across the road and commence the ascent of a long, tortuous hill, some three-quarters of a mile in length. The roadway, let me explain, has been made on the side of a big, dumpy sort of a hill, so that on one side you have a high banking of stones and brambles and bracken, and on the other a sharp declivity. Half-way up this hill a kindly hint was dropped by our driver that it would rest the horses if a few of the party were to walk. No sooner was the suggestion made than half-a-dozen of us were trudging after the coach. Meanwhile, our cycling friend and one or two others had not put in an appearance, and we waited at the summit for a quarter-of-an-hour anxiously wondering if they had taken a wrong turn anywhere. The waiting got rather monotonous, and at last a suggestion was made that I should go down to the last stopping-place on the bicycle and seek the truant members of the party. True, I had ridden the machine once or twice before, but it would be an exaggeration to say I had mastered it. Anyhow, the pleasure of the company seemed to demand some kind of action, and I mounted the up-to-date speed cycle—a brakeless, lampless, mudguardless, skeleton kind of machine fit only for a racing path. The dip at the start was scarcely noticeable, but it did not take an instant for me to whisk round the first bend in the road and out of sight. How beautifully easy the pedals spun round then! Was ever such a luxury put within reach of mankind as cycling! Soon were the reflections darting through my mind as the cycle flew down the hill. All of a sudden—Bump! went the front wheel! Bump! also came from the other, as the cycle jolted over a big stone in the road. Dear me, how aggravating; my right foot had slipped the pedal with the sudden jerk!

A DESPERATE EXPEDIENT.

No magician's wand ever effected a more startling metamorphosis! One instant I was experiencing a thrill of the most pleasurable kind, the next my hair seemed to be standing on end from fright. I knew something of back-pedalling on a solid-tyred cycle, and a stood almost upright on the left pedal as I frantically endeavoured to catch the other with my foot. But except for a sharp click against my foot as it spun round, I had lost it completely. Watching eagerly in the attempt, I had steered the machine into I stony rut caused by the running of heavy rain, and instantly my other foot was jerked from the pedal. The cycle, of course, gained increased momentum, and the air tyres made it jump and bump fearfully, whilst the pedals whizzed round at a truly alarming speed. Shortly, the cycle had mastered me, and was running away with me! What was I to do? What could I do? On my left was the almost precipitous bank, on the right was the rough, boulder-bestrewn hillside with a drop of some thirty or forty feet, which, although not inaccessible on foot, was perilous on a cycle. How the stones and boulders and bracken flew by in those few seconds I shall never forget. The road was narrow, and I recollected the gate which would bar my path, if shut at the bottom. There was nothing for it, but to go bang into the gate if closed and through it on to the level road once more if fortunately open. No sooner, however, had I decided upon this, and gripped the handles tighter than ever, than I thought I heard an oncoming coach round the bend. Horror! My plans were altered in far less time than it takes me to write a single line of this. Setting my teeth, I suddenly got out of the saddle somehow, without loosing hold of the handles. Giving the machine a desperate wrench towards the left, it flew up in the air as I rolled over and over in the road, and then came down with a rattle against the high bank in such a position as no cycle had ever been seen before. Both wheels were badly buckled, that is, bent into contortions after the manner of a serpent, the handle-bar twisted right round, and dented, but not broken, and the saddle and saddle-pin forced right back against the tyre of the back wheel. My first feelings, wreck as the cycle looked, were those of thankfulness for my escape. I had fortunately dropped on my feet first, and so broke the force of the fall, and beyond a few bad bruises and skin abrasions on elbows, hands, and one side of my face, I was sound, thank heaven, "in wind and limb." Never am I likely to forget the sensation as I lay in the road and gazed upon the "up-to-date" bicycle. For a few moments I scarcely knew which way to turn, but I decided to leave the cycle and complete my errand. "Good heavens, what's up?" was the exclamation which greeted me when I at last found the truant ones. "Had the coach upset?" was the next query. But the explanation was given in a few words, and after the first pangs of vexation had departed with my cycling friend, we smoothed matters over, and all join in saying what a marvellous escape I had. Every word of the foregoing is true, and the incidents stand out vividly in my mind as if it were but yesterday it happened. I have ridden a cycle some thousands of miles since then, but I have never ridden down an unknown hill on a brakeless cycle.

FAST BOWLING.

With the doings of Mold and Richardson on everyone's tongue in the cricketing world, I should have liked, had space permitted, to have drawn some kind of comparison, according to the expert opinions which have been published, between the fast bowlers of to-day and those of earlier days, say, since the time of W. G. Grace's debut. Taking everything into consideration, I have an idea that our bowlers of to-day are quite as good, but no better than the giants of the past. But fast and successfully as some of our players send down the ball, the batsmen scarcely run the risks of getting their fingers smash as they are said to have done when the famous David Harris used the "fire away" with his underhands. According to an article published in 1883, Harris was allowed to have a chair brought out and planted by the wicket from which he bowled, that he might rest between the delivery of each ball. He then sent in a cannonade, which "ground fingers to dust against the bat, pulverised bones, and scattered blood over the field." Cricket under these conditions must have been a very serious affair, and the wonder is that the veteran Harris was allowed to continue with his cannonading so long as he was after being physically incapable of going through the ordinary routine of the game without the assistance of a chair It must have been one of his victims of whom Mr. Jesse has written. This gentleman describes the hands of the veteran Fenner as worthy of preservation in a glass case, and as trophies of his sufferings and glory. "Broken, distorted, mutilated, half-nailless, they resembled the hoof of a rhinoceros almost as much as a human hand." Most people will be disposed to agree that if such pain was to be inflicted with any regularity in our games of to-day, public opinion would quickly call for their suppression. It is not improbable, however, that some of these stories of bygone warriors have been a trifle amplified in the handing down.

THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

A GOVERNMENT resolution was issued last evening respecting the provincial report on the working of the above Act during the year 1894. In the course of the review the Governor-in-Council writes :—The sanitary condition of factories is reported to have been satisfactory and the health of the work-people uniformly good. The numbers of both women and children employed have increased, the latter very largely in the mofussil. There is, however, some decrease noticeable in the City of Bombay. Of the 26,334 women employed, 25,688 were working in the cotton industry. Their position in the mills is stated to be good, and the reeling and winding rooms in which they work to be quite the healthiest portion of the building. The Collector of Hyderabad reports that the average hours of work for women in some factories situated in that district depend on their own health and inclination, as they are paid by piece-work by the contractor in whose employment they are and have no connection with the factories. The Governor in Council concurs with Mr. Campbell in considering that the women labourers employed in cotton ginning factories are "employed" within the meaning of the Act, and that the provisions for the limitation of hours and intervals of rest prescribed therein should be duly enforced. The same remarks apply also to the hours during which women are employed by contract in similar circumstances in the Ahmednagar District. It is reported that the question of midday stoppages is one of the few points on which doubts remain regarding the satisfactory working of the Act in the City of Bombay, as many operatives prefer a shorter stoppage than that required by law, and until lately the sanctioned staff of inspectors was not strong enough to ascertain by personal inspection whether the midday stoppages were regularly allowed. As the appointment of two inspectors has lately been sanctioned, His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that it will now be possible to ascertain by inspection that the rules regarding midday stoppages are strictly enforced. The question of granting separate certificates to children is still under the consideration of Government. His Excellency the Governor in Council notices with satisfaction the thorough manner in which Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel Waters and Messrs. Enthoven and Shore have carried out their duties.

THE DESTRUCTION OF MOTHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to your correspondent "Ek-dum's" inquiry, in your issue of to-day, regarding any remedy for destruction of moths and such like insects, permit me to state that I have invariably used "naphthaline," which is a peculiar, white, crystallizable substance, deposited from naphtha distilled from coal tar, consisting of hydrogen and carbon. It is a sovereign remedy for destruction of moths and such like insects, and your correspondent is requested to try it. It can be had at any druggist's.—Yours, &c.,

"EK-DUM ELAZ."

THE LORD HARRIS MEMORIAL FUND.

THE Hon. Mr. W. R. Macdonell presided at the meeting of the Lord Harris Memorial Fund Committee, held last evening, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, to consider what form the Harris Memorial should take. There were present: Mr. A. F. Beaufort, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., G. W. Roughton, Geo. C. Plinston, R. Gilbert, Rustomji M. Patel, A. M. Dharamsey, Currimbhoy Ibrahim, J. M. Framji Patel, and Dr. Cowasji Hormusji.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that the meeting had been called to decide what form Lord Harris Memorial should take, and it would be most convenient if the Hon. Mr. Wadia, one of the honorary secretaries, informed them as to what had been done in connection with the memorial since the public meeting at the Town Hall.

The Hon. Mr. Wadia accordingly said that it would be remembered that at the Town Hall meeting it was announced that Rs. 47,344 had been subscribed, of which Rs. 43,440 had been already collected, and the balance would shortly be received. The expenses incurred up to date had been approximately estimated at about six or seven hundred rupees, and from his experience of managing such funds he could say the amount would run up to Rs. 1,500. The committee would, therefore, have about Rs. 45,000 available to be devoted to purposes which they had met to decide that afternoon. It would simplify matters if he were to lay, on behalf of his co-secretaries, what they considered to be the best method of disposing of the funds. In the case of a memorial like that it was always the desire of the subscribers to possess in some form or other a likeness of the man, either in a statue, a bust, or an oil-painting, so as to perpetuate his memory among those who appreciated and estimated his services at their proper worth. The work which was meant to preserve the image of such a man should be a work of art, which might become as much an object of study as of admiration, and instruction, and example. (Hear, hear.) It was also desirable that the memory of such men should be associated with works of public utility. He would, therefore, suggest on behalf of himself and his colleagues that the citizens of Bombay should have a double memorial—meant double in character—namely, that the features of the late distinguished Governor should be preserved in a life-size oil-painting (Lord Harris to be asked to select the artist), and that the balance of money be devoted towards the construction of a building or buildings for primary schools, in which his Lordship during the tenure of office took such a keen interest. It could not be gainsaid that Lord Harris had done everything in his power to further the interest of primary education in Bombay, and the subscribers could not connect his Lordship's name with a better project of public utility than to associate it with an institution, which he did so much to promote and develope. Primary education in Bombay was supported by Government and Municipality jointly, and it was quite possible that if they were to set aside a sum of money for the construction of school-houses for primary education, Government and Municipality would also contribute their shares (as was done in case of the Bhuleshwar Schools) and they would, in this manner, be able to provide well-ventilated, well-lighted, and otherwise healthy houses for the very large number of boys and girls who received primary education in Bombay. Those were the views of his colleagues, and the meeting would do well to consider and, if approved of, to adopt.

Mr. Gilbert was strongly in favour of a statue being raised to Lord Harris, as was done in case of two previous Governors, and to place it near the site, where Sir Richard Temple's statue stood. The oil-painting, he thought, would be soon spoiled in the Bombay climate, which did not suit that class of works of art.

Mr. Beaufort remarked that an oil-painting, which had adorned the walls of the Chamber's Hall for the last half a century, had not been injured in consequence of Bombay climate.

In reply to various enquiries Mr. Wadia said that a marble bust would cost from 400 to 500 pounds sterling, while a bronze one would cost a third of the amount more.

Mr. Gilbert believed that when people subscribed to the fund it was in their mind that a statue was to be erected.

The chairman observed that while subscribing he had an open mind, and it was not so in his mind.

Mr. Dharamsey and Mr. Fazulbhoy approved of the suggestion of the secretaries.

Mr. R. M. Patel preferred a marble bust to an oil-painting.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji suggested that the funds be appropriated in establishing travelling dispensaries, which were first inaugurated by Lord Harris during his regime. He was told at the time when the Town Hall meeting was held on good authority that the Governor was against being given a statue.

After some further discussion,

Mr. G. W. Roughton proposed that the proposal submitted to the meeting by the Hon. Mr. Wadia, on behalf of the chairman and the secretaries, be printed, and forwarded to each member of the committee, and that the meeting be adjourned to Wednesday, the 31st instant, and that the notice of the meeting, so adjourned, be given to each member in good time by post.

Mr. R. Gilbert seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

The meeting accordingly adjourned.

THE GROUNDING OF THE S. S. TAIF.

A FEW days ago we published an account of the grounding of s. s. Taif, owned by Mr. Haji Cassum, which ran ashore on the reef, off the extreme southern point of Tumbatu Island, on the morning the 30th June last. The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Madura, which arrived in the harbour yesterday afternoon, has brought some more news regarding the disaster. It seems the vessel is badly ashore, and has a considerable amount of water in her forehold, still it is hoped that when she has been lightened she will be brought into Zanzibar. The Madura passed her, and from a distance she was observed discharging the cargo. The news of the grounding was taken to Zanzibar by the Captain of the French mail steamer Yangtse the same evening. Next morning the agents of the steamer informed the Port Officer, Captain Agnew, that there were sixty passengers on board. Captain Agnew thereupon started at once in the Government launch Binte, to render assistance to the men on board the vessel. On going near the steamer he found that all the men were landed, on Tumbatu Island. Captain Agnew asked the Captain of the Taif to send off boats, and bring back the passengers to the launch that they might be taken to Zanzibar. The majority of the men having gone back from Tambatu to Kokotonic only twenty of them were brought back. They and the captain were taken to Zanzibar in the Government launch, and landed at 10 o'clock, on Monday night. The captain informed the Lloyd's agents, Messrs. Smith Mckenzie and Company, about the accident, and the work of unloading the ship was at once commenced. Captain Pruess, of the Purulia, and Captain Fox, of the Eastern Telegraph Ship Great Northern, held a survey on the Taif, on the 1st instant. H. M. S. Phœbe was anchored near the Taif after the surveyors had left. It is not yet known here if the vessel is "raised."

RUSSIA (an Odessa correspondent says) is losing no time in her anxious efforts to open up a larger commercial traffic with China. A party of Chinese merchants, coming, it is said, on the express initiation of the Ministerial Department of Trade and Manufactures, has arrived in Moscow and made purchases to the value of half a million roubles. The Moscow trade guilds and private persons have combined to send cost free, and under charge of the Chinese visitors, an immense and varied assortment of sample merchandise to the chief Celestial trading centres. In commercial circles of the old Russian capital it is rumoured that the Imperial Government is contemplating a material reduction in the Customs tariff between Russia and China for a given number of years—of course, in order further to promote and develop the enlarged commercial and industrial intercourse between the two countries which Russia confidently anticipates as one of the results of her closer relationship with the Government of Pekin.

"BETSY" BY THE THESPIANS.

THE performance of that popular comedy "Betsy," which came off last night, at the Novelty Theatre, may be described as another distinct success on the part of our energetic Thespian Club. The piece was ably stage-managed by Mr. Gore-Brown, who has as well as the requisite tact for that, the most difficult post in an amateur club, great knowledge and experience of things theatrical. He was unfortunately obliged, owing to urgent business matters, to be absent from his post on the opening night, but so well-rehearsed was the piece, and so well had he got matters *en train* behind the scenes that his absence was not so much felt as might have been anticipated. The plot of the well-known comedy, which is in three acts, is of the slightest, and the story may be dismissed in a few words. Adolphus ("Dolly") Birkett, is the much-to-be-pitied son of an elderly couple, who cannot make up their minds that their only son has at last become a man, and persist in treating him as if he were a child of twelve, although being twenty-one years of age, he may be said to have arrived at years of discretion. His father, who is engrossed in politics, does not vouchsafe much notice to his son, who is watched, petted, scolded, coddled, and fussed over in turns by his mother and Betsy, a clever and designing maid, whose one object it is to advance herself in life, at the cost of her employers, to look after her own interests, while seemingly mindful of theirs. This game she plays with great success throughout the piece, and to this end she has laid herself out to obtain from the simple-minded Dolly a promise of marriage, which she succeeds in doing by means of the trick played on him with a photograph, on which he, taking it for the picture of Nellie Bassett, the girl he really loves, writes :—"My dearest one is near, whatever Papa may say, I will marry you, and no one else. I write this on your sweet photograph, and am yours ever, Adolphus Birkett." This photograph Betsy carries about with her, to produce as her trump card, should occasion demand it. She is consumed with the jealousy for Miss Nellie Bassett, with whom the susceptible Dolly fancies himself deeply in love. However as his irascible father has quarrelled violently with Basset *père*, there seems to her to be no cause for great anxiety, and the course of true love promises to be as rough and harrowing during the first two acts, as is its wont on the stage, until that blessed third act breaks down the barriers, removes all objections, and makes every one happy. Meanwhile Dolly is to be prepared for his degree, and as he has already been sent in vain, to two or three educational establishments, his fond parents decide not to allow him to face the perils of college life, but to rear their "delicate plant at home" with the help of Mr. Dawson, a visiting tutor of glib tongue and obsequious demeanour, who also undertakes to mould the moral character of his pupil, increasing his charges in proportion to Mrs. Birkett's solicitude about Dolly. Dolly, however, is neither quite such a fool, nor quite so innocent as he looks, and he has arranged, with his friend Dick Talbot, who is clever enough to completely hoodwink the old couple, who consider him an irreproachable guide, companion, and friend for Dolly, to make quite another use of his tutor and study than his parents intended. All this in spite of the jealous and ever-watchful eye of Betsy, who is for ever poking and prying into Dolly's affairs. The first plot is a secret trip to the Crystal Palace, with Nellie Bassett and her friend Clara Peyton, with whom Dick is in love. They are to be chaperoned by their music mistress, Madame Polenta, who is to amuse the tutor, while the young people flirt and enjoy themselves. Dolly's mamma, however, spoils their programme by dragging him out for a drive with her at the hour appointed for their meeting, so the trip has to be abandoned: and after the drive Dick and Dolly betake themselves to their studies with Mr. Dawson, which they however manage to enliven by singing scraps of comic songs and telling anecdotes of ladies at the Aquarium and Alhambra, in whom the tutor displays great interest. Finally the two girls and Madame Polenta are enticed into the study. The sudden arrival on the scene of Mr. Basset causes a most amusing transformation scene, worthy of "Gus" Harris. The ladies are swept out, the tutor, who was in hiding, is dragged in. He proves himself to be a man of resource and presence of mind, and Dolly's father is much edified at finding them hard at work at Ollendorff. Matters are made more complicated by the arrival, on a month's visit, of Captain McManus and his pretty wife. Dolly promptly renews his childish affection for this charming lady, ending up by kissing her, for which indeed we cannot blame him, so pretty and delightful is the "auntie," who lectures him. He is discovered in the act; she is compromised and terror-stricken, lest her jealous husband should hear of it. He meanwhile is less guilelessly employed in flirtation with Madame Polenta, who turns out to be Mrs. Dawson, who has left her husband, mutual relief being the result. Dolly's study is made great use of during the piece. It is the scene of a minimum of learning, much hiding behind door, secret meetings, one or two kisses, and their usual fatal result on the stage—jealous husbands, sudden flights, desperation of all concerned, and final reconciliations. All this gives rise to some capital situations, which are turned to great account by the Thespians, in whose hands "Betsy" is a most entertaining production, although it is sometimes perhaps rather too much of an *Ollapodrida*, verging on the farcical, most things by turns and nothing long. Of course in the end all comes right. Mr. Birkett is appeased, and everyone is happy. Captain and Mrs. McManus are reconciled. Madame Polenta becomes Mrs. Dawson again, a timely legacy having won back her husband's affections. Dolly is at last considered a man, and allowed to marry Nellie, while Betsy's mouth is shut by many handsome emoluments, which enable her to marry her corporal, who has promised to espouse her, when she has saved enough "pickings from her situation at old Birkett's." The play is well laid out, and put on in an interesting manner, but it must be confessed that towards the end it does not move too quickly, and that it drags at times. The plot of Burnand's comedy is so slight, that only the smoothness and smartness of its "go" make it amusing, and at times last evening some of the characters betrayed that fatal slowness in taking up their cues, which is the drawback of amateur acting. This will, however, doubtless be remedied to-morrow, when after the nervousness and awkwardness of a first night have worn off "Betsy" will, no doubt, be an unqualified success. The cast is the following :—

CHARACTERS.

Dick Talbot.....Mr. O. T. Barrow
Mr. Birkett .....Colonel Empson, R. A.
AdolphusBirkett (his son).Mr. E. M. McCausland
Captain McManus .....Mr. G. Owen Dunn
Mr. Dawson (tutor) .....Mr. E. C. Acworth
William (A man-servant)..Mr. W. E. Leveson
Mrs. Birkett.....Mrs. Barrow
Mrs. McManus .....Mrs. Swann
Mme Polenta .....Mrs. Waghorn
Miss Nellie Bassett .....Miss Murray
Miss Clara Peyton .....Miss Hughes
Betsy (the maid) .....Mrs. Block

The leading character is, of course, Betsy who gives her name to the play. This part is entrusted to the capable hands of Mrs. Block, an actress of considerable talent, and reputation. "Much is expected of him who hath much," and Mrs. Block's "come on" was so excellent, and her acting so good in the first lighter scene with Dolly and his mother, that we at once put on our highest critical air, and proceeded to criticise, according to the undoubted capacity of this good actress. We must own to have been

rom Nellie Bassett, in Dolly's pocket, evidently in answer to one from him—she should display, if not some passion, at least sufficient temper to show that she is a dangerous rival, who must be taken into account in his future plan of campaign. This is the only fault in an otherwise excellent rendering of the part. We hope that this is only the first of many opportunities we may have of enjoying Mrs. Block's good acting. As Mrs. McManus Mrs. Swann made the most of a small part, in which she was charming Her toilette was quite the prettiest and most becoming on the stage, and she looked so dainty and charming that we cannot blame Dolly for having had his head temporarily turned by his youthful "auntie." We can also understand that Captain McManus may occasionally have had grounds for the jealousy she complains of so bitterly. We should like to see Mrs. Swann in a bigger part next time, for on both occasions on which she has appeared in public this year, she has charmed her audience. Mrs. Waghorn looked exceedingly well as Madame Polenta, and we could only sympathize with the gallant Captain McManus in his admiration of the handsome music-mistress. More might however have been made of the part, and Madame Polenta's "come on," and the sensation she created were hardly equal to what we had expected from the descriptions of the enamoured captain and the disgusted husband. Miss Murray and Miss Hughes made as much as they could of their small and rather insipid parts, and Miss Hughes spoke what few lines she had to say very well. Space forbids our dwelling much on the other characters. As Mr. Birkett Colonel Empson added another to his list of successes on the stage. In fact, the character of the irascible old gentleman much engrossed in the affairs of the nation, rather bored by his son, his wife, his household and money matters, much embarrassed by Mrs. McManus' vagaries, was admirably rendered by Colonel Empson, who scored last night, in our opinion, his most marked success in Bombay. We have only praise to give to this fine performance. The same may be said of Mr. Acworth, in whom we welcome a comic actor of great ability. He brought down the house in his delightfully funny rendering of the servile tutor who is in the (paid) confidential employ of each member of the family in turn. The study scene between him, Dick, and Dolly is the best in the whole play, and Mr. Acworth would be perfect, were he not occasionally disposed to be too farcical. Mr. McCausland displayed much energy as Dolly—Dolly in love, Dolly with toothache, Dolly in despair, Dolly at work, and Dolly triumphant. His method in rendering all these phases was so energetic that we are reminded of the Irish fiddler's answer when "Ole Bull" asked him if he played his fiddle by note or by ear. "By main strength" was his retort. This method is not one conducive to fine acting. Mr. Leveson played his small part in an irreproachable style, and Mr. Barrow, although his make-up was hardly young enough for his part of youthful cicerone, played it very well. The yoke of matrimony seemed to sit lightly on Mr. Owen Dunn who gave us a capital rendering of the gallant captain of many adventures, many loves, a slayer of hearts—and also, tell it not in Gath, a murderer of the "Oirish" tongue, as she is spoke in the green little island, from which he professed to hail. As the French barber Mr. Casserly was, in our opinion, one of the hits of the evening. He strutted about with Gallic agility, he ejaculated, shrugged, burnt, adorned, and "monsieur'd" his Saxon customers in the most delightful manner, suggestive of the Rue de la Paix. Altogether the play will again be performed for the last time. The study scene between him, Dick, and Dolly is the best in the whole play, and Mr. Acworth would be perfect, were he not occasionally disposed to be too farcical. Mr. McCausland displayed much energy as Dolly—Dolly in love, Dolly with toothache, Dolly in despair, Dolly at work, and Dolly triumphant. His method in rendering all these phases was so energetic that we are reminded of the Irish fiddler's answer when "Ole Bull" asked him if he played his fiddle by note or by ear. "By main strength" was his retort. This method is not one conducive to fine acting. Mr. Leveson played his small part in an irreproachable style, and Mr. Barrow, although his make-up was hardly young enough for his part of youthful cicerone, played it very well. 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Another critic writes:—The Thespian Club have added yet another to the past increasing list of successes scored by them since they commenced to cater for the amusement of the Bombay play-going public. When Burnand's Comedy "Betsy" was first produced in 1879 it took London by storm, and at its revival, ten years later, was equally popular. We owe it to the Thespian Club that Bombay has now for the first time had the opportunity of witnessing this extremely funny play. As regards the manner of its production by the Thespian Club last night, we can safely say that it was worthy of their reputation. As Mr. Dawson the tutor, Mr. E. C. Acworth, a recent addition to the Club, was inimitable. His get-up of itself was enough to convulse the house each time he appeared, but his excellent rendering of the part in every way fully entitled him to the reception he met with. Betsy was exceedingly well played by Mrs. Block, who has evidently faced the footlights before this. The parts of Mr. and Mrs. Birkett were well and suitably sustained by Colonel Empson and Mrs. Barrow. The former is a familiar figure at Thespian Club performances, and never fails to give a satisfactory rendering of any part entrusted to him. Mr. E. McCausland was Adolphus *in propria persona*, and had a large share in the success of the play. Mrs. Swann was a charming Mrs. McManus, and the Captain McManus of Mr. G. Owen Dunn was cleverly delineated. Mr. Dunn's name shows that he is an Irishman. If he were not he could never have produced such a brogue. The minor parts were all well filled, but one must not omit to mention the hairdresser, whose name does not appear on the programme, but who played this very small part to perfection. The play is by no means an easy one, and it must have required a large amount of stage-managing of no ordinary kind to bring it to the state of excellence, in which it was produced. The wigs were supplied by Mr. Finkelstein, the Club perruquier, of Esplanade Road, who was responsible for the "make-ups," and is to be congratulated in the result. We hope the enterprise of the Thespian Club will be rewarded by a still larger house, on Thursday, when the play will again be performed for the last time.

CRICKET.

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB VS. BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CLUB.

THIS match was played on the Cooperage on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Telegraph by 33 runs. The following is the score:—

BO. V. R. C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
F Mason, b De Young	0	not out	11
Shears, b De Young	1	b-w, b Pitcher	4
V Roberts, c Martin, b Pitcher	2	b Netcher	3
Pearcey, c Moore, b De Young	0	not out	4
F simpson, b Pitcher	18	b Netcher	0
A Mason, not out	2	b Netcher	1
Horne, b De Young	4		
Hale, b De Young	2		
Smith, c Chappel, b Pitcher	0	to bat	
Hendrick, b Pitcher	2		
C Easdon, run out	0		
Extras	1	Extras	3
Total	32	Total	23

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

1st Innings.

Pote, b Hale	5
E Perkins, b Hale	4
Netcher, b Hale	2
Chappel, b Hale	0
Jones, b Simpson	1
De Young, c easdon	21
Page, b simpson	3
Barry, b Simpson	15
Moore, b Simpson	6
Pitcher, b Simpson	0
H Martin, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	65

BARONET C. C. VS. MR. DHONDY'S TEAM.

The above match, which was converted into a half-day match, owing to the showers in the morning on Sunday last, resulted in a win for the Baronet C. C. by 61 runs. The success of the B. C. C. was in a large degree attributable to the splendid batting of Mr. Gagrat, who carried his bat for a meritorious 46, and Mr. J. Dubash, who made 25 in creditable style, both of them playing with great confidence the fast bowling of Mr. Banda, who, out of the five wickets down, took 4 for 30 runs. When the score reached 118 for 5 wickets down, the B. C. C. closed their innings, giving only an hour to their opponents. Never did a draw appear more certain, but thanks to a fine bowling performance by Mr. J. Dubash, who took no less than 7 wickets for 22 runs—the old veteran Mr. N. Bharucha, taking 2 for 9 runs—the whole of Mr. Dhondy's force was dismissed for only 37, just when they were on the point of playing out time. Kirtiker was the only man, who made a long stay at the wickets, contributing 11 runs.

M. DUMAS fils will be in a few days (a Paris correspondent says) the husband of Madame Regnier. The marriage has been long expected. The ceremony will take place at the Mayoralty. M. Dumas' witnesses will be Admiral Duperre and M. Sardou, his neighbour at Marly and fellow-Academician.

THE DONGRI STREET CATASTROPHE.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, resumed the inquiry, at the morgue, yesterday afternoon, regarding the circumstances touching the deaths of six persons—three women and three men—named Jaibai, Rahimatbee, and Sukeena and Mahomed Soomar, Abdoola Alibhoy, and Alibhoy Ebrahim, all of whom were buried alive, and killed under the *debris* of three houses, which collapsed on the morning of the 24th ultimo at Dongri Street, Nowroji Hill. Mr. Hormusji Muncherji Chichgar, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, appeared on behalf of Khoja Bhulloobhoy Janmahomed, the owner of one of the fallen houses, while Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsey, of Messrs. Dharamsey and Cama, represented the owner of the other house, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim. Superintendent Sweeney and Inspectors George and Butfoy watched the inquiry on behalf of the police.

Mr. Joseph William Seager, an engineer in the Bombay Flour Mill, who had volunteered to give evidence before the coroner, was sworn, and, being examined by Mr. Turner, stated that on the 24th June, 1895, in company with Messrs. E. Fido, W. T. Conway, A. E. Hawkins, and H. Jones, I went to Dongree Street to the scene of the fallen houses. It was then about 6 p.m. as I observed from the watch that I carried. Having arrived on the spot I noticed that the rear portions of three houses had fallen. The northern wall of one of these houses was about fifty feet high. So far as I could judge it stood quite perpendicular. As I stood looking around I saw two Khojas working in removing the *debris*. These were the only persons at work. The municipal workmen were gathering up their tools, having just knocked off work. At this time I was informed by some of the onlookers that two persons were still under the *debris*, and I was pointed to spots, where they were alleged to be. Seeing that the Municipal labourers were marching off I looked round for some one in authority, and perceiving one man only who appeared to be a mucadam, I went up to him, and asked him why the men were leaving when it was known that bodies were still under the *debris*. This individual told me that his instructions were to knock off work for the night, and to resume work in the morning. I remonstrated against this, but the mucadam took no notice. Seeing that I could not prevail upon this individual to get his men to work again, I appealed to some bystanders, and they immediately set to work with me to extricate the bodies that were said to be buried. Whilst we were thus working a Jew, whose name I have since learnt is Solomon, came up, and directed his men to take from us the tools we were working with. I remonstrated against this, but to no purpose. I offered to sign for whatever tools were lent, but Mr. Solomon would not let me have any. Finding that Solomon persisted in taking away the tools I appealed to Mr. Butfoy who referred me to Mr. Sweeney. I then asked him to be allowed to go on with the work myself, and I undertook to provide my men with tools, but this, Mr. Sweeney told me he would not permit as the Executive Engineer had left orders that the work should cease, as the wall was in a dangerous condition. I then reluctantly left the place. As far as I could see there was no danger, with ordinary care, to the work being carried on. Even had there been some risk surely humanity dictated that the work should have been continued until it was proved beyond all question that the bodies under the *debris* were dead. I and my companions were willing to work, and would have done so had the police not prevented us. Next day I returned to the scene at about 10 a.m., and found that the Municipal labourers were at work. It was even then reported to me that two bodies were still under the *debris*. At 11 a.m. the Municipal workmen knocked off work. Seeing what they were about I appealed to Mr. Pandlick as to whether it was right that they should do so, considering that two bodies had still to be recovered, and he said, the workmen must have their meals. When the workmen had left I sent for some blocks and tackle, and with the assistance of Mr. Butfoy and Mr. Wrafter, my serang, and other volunteers I set to work, with the result that in half-an-hour we recovered the dead body of a young man—Abdulla Alibhoy. Having recovered this body we directed our attention to the spot where the father of the young man was said to be. We removed several heavy beams and some *debris*, and then found the old man—Alibhoy Ebrahim—in a hollow formed by the fallen wood-work. He was lying on his bed, and was pinned to it by the staple of a door, which formed a roof to the hollow in which the man lay. The man's head, arms, and legs were quite free. Seeing that the man was pinned by the staple of the door we slightly levered it up, and the body was free. This was between 4-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. I produce a photo of the spot where the old man was recovered. The photo was taken on the 9th instant. That spot was in the same condition on the 9th instant as it was on the 25th ultimo. Having extricated the old man I left off work as there was no further necessity for me to continue. The fact that nothing fell, and that none of those that worked with me were injured whilst extricating the two bodies proves that no real danger existed such as the Municipal authorities alleged in this matter.

Examined by Mr. Sweeney, the witness said: On the following day the police assisted me in my work, and so did the Municipal men, after they had come back from their meals at 1-30 p.m. We levered up the door about half-an-inch.

Examined by Mr. Dharamsey the witness said: On the first day I was working in removing the *debris* for about ten minutes. On that day I did not commence to work immediately I got to the place. The Municipal workmen were in the gully and on the public road. Only the two Khojas were amongst the ruins. About seven or eight volunteers came to work with me on the first day. There was only one European amongst them. It was about 7 p.m., when I spoke to Mr. Sweeney. I left the place at about 7-15 p.m., I took no particular note of the time. On the 2nd day I had 11 volunteers of mine, all from my mill. There were also 10 or 12 Pathans who volunteered to work and did work very hard. There were more Municipal workmen than volunteers, but one Pathan was equal to twelve Municipal labourers. I should say there were about 7 or 8 feet of debris on the 1st day over the spot where Abdoola Alibhoy was found, and there were about 8 or 9 feet over the spot when Alibhoy Ebrahim was found, but the greater portion of the debris over the latter spot consisted of woodwork. By the appearance of the debris there appeared to me to be no chance of Abdoola Alibhoy being alive on the 1st day, but I think there was a possibility of finding Alibhoy Ebrahim alive if we could have got at him on the first day. I mean on the supposition that there was no debris over him, except the woodwork which I saw over him at 6 p.m. If there had been 15 feet of debris at this spot I still think there would have been a possibility of the deceased Alibhoy Ebrahim being alive. If the spot have been surrounded on all sides by debris to the height of 15 feet I still think there would have been a possibility of his being alive. It depends upon the formation of the debris. I am not aware that a considerable quantity of brickwork had been removed from this particular spot before 6 o'clock in the evening. I was there at about 10 o'clock in the morning on the first day and remained between half and three-quarters of an hour. I had a look round at what was being done. I saw the body of the deceased Rehmutbai recovered. I was then standing on the debris of the small house and was there during the whole of the half or three-quarters of an hour I stayed. It is not true that the body of Alibhoy was mangled where found. His tongue was slightly out. The legs were free and not jammed by anything. His whole body was free. The legs were not broken. The head was not crushed. There was no local swelling on the left side of the head. I did not notice any blood. The whole face was bloated as if he had been suffocated. I was present when the jury viewed the body. It was swelling very badly. That was about half-an-hour after it had been found. I am not able to give any opinion as to how long a man placed in a position like the deceased Alibhoy Ebrahim would have lived but I know of two cases in Bombay in which men were dug out of debris of fallen houses the day after the houses fell and were found to be alive. So far as I know on the second day at 10 o'clock a.m., the debris over the spot where Alibhoy was found had not been touched. After the municipal workmen returned from their meals they and I together removed the debris from this spot. I took us about three hours to remove the body. Long before we extricated the body we know it was there from the smell. Mr. Wrafter tried to pull out the body by the legs, but he could not do so as the body was, as we found afterwards, pinned by the staple of the door. I secured the door by putting shores underneath it, and then slightly levered it and the body was taken out. There was a possibility of the loose debris above the door coming down upon us and so I shoved up the door. I had not to use considerable force to lever up the door. There were doors, beams, joists and a ladder hanging for the still standing portions of the houses which could have come down at any time, but they were at some distance from the spots where the two bodies were found on the second day. I did not consider any portion of the northern wall dangerous on the first day, I noticed when I was at the place on the 9th instant that some parts of this wall were not then standing. It was not necessary to secure the wall in my opinion to work that night. On the first day all the information I had at 6 p.m. was that two bodies had not been extricated. I am not a civil engineer, I am a mechanical engineer, I have nothing to do with buildings. I have only to do with machinery. If I had been working that night I should have taken precautions by illuminating the place to see any indications of the wall coming down. Without special precautions by illuminating the place or securing the wall the powers of observing indications of the wall falling would not be the same at night time as they would be in the daytime. I would have secured the wall by means of guys or stays fixed to the high building, on both sides. There is a high building on the south side of the wall, about 40 feet away, and there is a wall on the north side about 1½ inches away.

Examined by Mr. Chichgar.—It was quite light when I went to the premises at 6 p.m. on the first day. It was dark when I left after speaking to Mr. Sweeney. It rained after I got home. In my letter to Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, which was published in the *Times of India*, I stated that "on the 2nd day I lost all patience, and got a gang of workmen with proper appliances and extricated both men." I ought to have stated in my letter that I was assisted by the Municipal labourers and police in extricating the second body, and that I was assisted by the police in extricating the first body also. I did not intend to take the whole credit upon myself. It was not so intended while writing that letter.

The inquiry was adjourned, at this stage, until the 25th instant, at the morgue, at 2-30 p.m.

DISMISSAL OF MR. FORDYCE.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

THE Bengal Government has issued the following Resolution in this subject:—The Lieutenant-Governor has carefully considered the Report of the Commission which was appointed for the purpose of deciding on Mr. Fordyce's fitness for retention in the public services. The procedure followed by the Commission, with the approval of Government, was first to enquire into specific charges of taking illegal gratifications, next to record evidence of general report in Dacca regarding Mr. Fordyce's conduct, and finally to examine generally his judicial work as Dacca.

2. Six cases of alleged corruption have been thoroughly enquired into the evidence on both sides has been fully taken down, and a careful judicial finding has been recorded in each case by the Commission. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees that it was unnecessary to extend the enquiry to a larger number of cases, a single instance of corruption fully proved—such as the second case, in which Thakur Das Banikya was concerned, a case of flagrant injustice, tyranny and extortion—would have been sufficient to establish Mr. Fordyce's unfitness for the public service. The Commission have found that in all six cases the charge of corruption is distinctly proved. It is unnecessary to recite the facts which are set forth in detail in the report, but it is observed that in two cases money was taken from both the complainant and the accused, and in one case from a second batch of accused, subsequently summoned; the six cases therefore resolve themselves into nine specific charges. Sir Charles Elliott has carefully examined the evidence and considered the judicial comments of the Commission thereon, and does not entertain the slightest doubt that on all the counts on which enquiry was made, Mr. Fordyce has been justly found guilty of bribery and corruption.

3. It is alleged by Mr. Fordyce that the pleaders and mukhtears of Dacca have considered to get up these charges against him. But this allegation is rejected by the Commission as absolutely unfounded. No evidence of the existence of a vindictive motive for the action taken by the members of the Bar was adduced before the Commission. It is however that many of the pleaders and mukhtears submitted their memoril to Government, public attention had been drawn by the local press to the rumours circulating regarding Mr. Fordyce, and there is evidence that such rumours were current, a few months after he joined at Dacca. Pleaders and mukhtears also deposed before the Commission that specific acts of corruption were brought to their notice from time to time by their clients. The Commission have placed on record in submitting their memorial to Government, that the pleaders were actuated solely and entirely by a desire to put an end to the grave scandal which they believed existed. They also declare that the principal witnesses before them gave their evidence naturally and truthfully, and that the cases appeared to have been laid before them in a thoroughly honest manner.

4. The evidence as to general report is based upon the statements of many of the chief residents of Dacca, including Nawab Khawaja Absanullah Bahadur, C.I.E., and several members of the district and municipal boards, honorary magistrates and zemindars, one and all speak to the fact that a widespread rumour prevailed in Dacca that Mr. Fordyce took money from parties appearing before him, and few mentioned instances in which they were actually told of the payment of money by the persons from whom it was taken. The Commission remark: "There is thus no question what soever that Mr. Fordyce was generally believed in Dacca to be corrupt, and to be a, not rarely and occasionally, but constantly corrupt judge." The Lieutenant-Governor agrees that it is in the highest degree improbable that such belief should have been without any foundation, and considers that its existence raises a strong presumption of the truth of the specific charges of corruption.

5. The Commission have furnished, in the appendix to their report, particulars of 17 judicial records which were examined by them, with their remarks thereon, and Mr. Fordyce's explanations. In addition, they examined less minutely the records of cases disposed of by Mr. Fordyce during his service in Dacca. They point out many irregularities and defects in procedure, and sum up this portion of their report by observing: "On the whole we think that there is much in the records of Mr. Fordyce's cases generally, which lends to support the conclusion that he was systematically corrupt."

6. The Commission conclude their report with the following words:—"Having completed all sections of our report, we have now in conclusion, to state our finding on the specific question referred to us, that is, whether Mr. Fordyce is or is not a fit person to be retained in Government service. After the opinions which we have expressed in reviewing the evidence on the specific charges of corruption preferred against Mr. Fordyce our answer to that question is obvious. We are clearly of opinion that Mr. Fordyce is entirely unfit to be retained in public service. He has been proved to our satisfaction to have, which the assistance of his servant, Rajah Ali, carried on a systematic course of extorting money by intimidation from parties concerned in criminal cases heard by him, and his further employment by the Government is impossible. We believe him to be possessed of fair ability, but we have also no doubt of his thorough want of principle. In view of the very serious nature of the conduct of which we have found him guilty, the question whether he should be criminally prosecuted may again suggest itself. Our opinion on this question has not been desired, but we venture to remark that the Government was, in our opinion, well advised not to institute a criminal prosecution, and that it will be wise to adhere to that decision. The direct evidence remains that of accomplices or persons who may be held to be such, and their is not much corroborated evidence which would be admissible in a judicial trial."

7. The Lieutenant-Governor has no hesitation in respect of the orders to be passed on his report. Such men as Mr. Fordyce are a canker in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Service, and it is impossible to inflict any other punishment than dismissal. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the verdict of the Commission that Mr. Fordyce is entirely unfit to be retained in the public service, and directs that he be dismissed from the employ of Government with effect from the date when he was placed under suspension.

8. His Honor desires, in conclusion, to acknowledge the careful, exhaustive and thoroughly impartial manner in which the Commission have conducted their enquiry, and thanks the members, Mr. Bolton and Babu Peary Mohun Bannerjee, for their complete report.

A PARTY of fifty young American ladies have arrived at Florence, and have taken up their abode at San Donato. It is their intention to paint different views of Florence and the neighbourhood.

AN Odessa correspondent writes: The scientific objects of the Abyssinian expedition have only been partially accomplished owing to the lamented death of Dr. Yelisseyeff, who was the only practical scientific man attached to it. This sad event led to the immediate return of the deceased's comrades. The researches of the expedition were to have extended over two years, but were suddenly terminated within five months. I have the best authority for stating that the Imperial Government has no present intention of sending any military officers to join the Negus or of permitting volunteers to go to Abyssinia. There is no foundation, I am authoritatively assured, for the report upon which Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett recently based the inquiry which he addressed to Sir E. Grey in the House of Commons.

THE Russian "Bourse Gazette" strongly resents the tone of the reiterated comments of a portion of the London Press on the exact nature of the tie which binds Russia and France together. "We do not hear," it says, "the same comments passed and the same senseless suspicions expressed by the British Press when courteous speeches are interchanged by members of the German Italian alliance. There are two or three London journals which have carried this kind of criticism to so offensive a degree that we are constrained to believe that their set object is to destroy the good relations latterly existing between England and Russia."

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

A SEQUEL TO THE FIRE IN APOLLO STREET.

PESTONJI MUNCHERJI MODY VS. THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Hon. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council from a decision of Mr. Justice Parsons, which was confirmed by the Appeal Court. The plaintiff had claimed from the defendant company three lakhs of rupees as damages for their having falsely and maliciously, and without reasonable and probable cause, prosecuted the plaintiff on a charge of cheating before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and subsequently, before the Sessions Court, where he was acquitted and discharged. The plaintiff's suit was dismissed by Mr. Justice Parsons, before whom the original claim was heard, and it was subsequently dismissed by the Appeal Court.

At the hearing of the rule "nisi" for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, for the defendant company, had argued that there was no question of law involved in the appeal, and that consequently it was not a fit case to go before the Privy Council. Mr. Macpherson contended, in support of the rule "nisi" on behalf of the plaintiff, that the defendant company had no reasonable and probable cause to institute a criminal prosecution, and submitted that the case was one that was fit to go to the Privy Council, as it involved questions of law. The learned Advocate cited several English cases in support of his arguments.

Their lordships granted plaintiff leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

IMPORTANT DECISION ON A QUESTION OF ARBITRATION.

FAZULBHOY MEHERALI CHINOY VS. THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

This was an application under section 523 of the Civil Procedure Code to file an agreement to refer matters in dispute between the plaintiff and defendants, in connection with a charter party dated 6th October 1894, to the arbitration of persons to be nominated by the parties. The charter party provided that any matters in dispute arising between the parties thereunder should be referred to two arbitrators duly elected by the parties. Disputes did arise between the parties in this case; but the defendants refused to refer them to arbitration; and the plaintiff had to seek the aid of the court to compel them to do so. The application came on for hearing before his lordship on the 13th inst. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Bayley, appeared for the defendants. Mr. Macpherson submitted that, as the arbitrators were not named in the agreement, section 523 did not apply, and that as the reference could not be made under any other section of the Code, the court was precluded from enforcing the agreement by section 21 of the Specific Relief Act. He also submitted that section 523 only applied to agreements to refer existing disputes to arbitration, and that as the present agreement was in regard to future disputes, section 523 did not apply.

Mr. Lowndes, for the plaintiff, drew the court's attention to the last para. of section 523, and argued that that para. evidently contemplated such cases the present. He further submitted that the section did apply to agreements to refer future disputes to arbitration, and cited authorities in support of his contention.

Mr. Justice Starling, in giving judgment on Monday, held that section 523, reading the whole of it together, did apply to agreements in which the arbitrators were not named; and his lordship ordered that the charter-party in this case be filed, and an order of reference made thereon.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A WOMAN MURDERED BY ANOTHER FOR HER ORNAMENTS.

IMPERATRIX VS. PANGI, WIFE OF DHONDU.

THE accused in this case appealed from a sentence of transportation for life passed upon her by Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, on the 20th ult., found her guilty of murder by causing the death of one Gopika Upashin, woman.

It appeared that Balkrishna Luxmon, a cultivator, and the appellant Pangi, wife of Dhondu Harnaker, aged 22, were charged that they, on the 28th February last, at Panalghar, district Kolaba, committed the murder of Gopika. The Sessions Judge found both the accused guilty, sentencing Balkrishna to be hanged, and the appellant to be transported for life. Balkrishna appealed to the High Court in May last, when the court declined to confirm the sentence of death, and sentenced him to transportation for life. Pangi appealed later on; and her appeal was therefore heard separately.

The Sessions Judge said the facts alleged by the prosecution were that, on the 28th February last, the deceased Gopika left her house in Goregaon at 7 a.m., to go to Panalghar. She was seen on that day in company of the accused Pangi; and since that day she had not been seen alive. Her corpse was alleged to have been seen by a woman, named Gauri, who identified it. The ornaments which the deceased wore were recovered by the police on the 8th March, and were said to have been pointed out by the two accused. Some articles alleged to have belonged to the deceased were also said to have been found at the place of the supposed murder, and it was said that the two accused led the police to that place. It was said that the two accused were seen committing the murder by one witness, a small boy, named Dajk. Both the accused were said to have discussed the crime at a meeting of the villagers which they themselves convened. The second accused made a confession implicating the first accused. She had since made two statements implicating herself to some extent, and charging the first accused directly with the murder; but neither of these statements, the Sessions Judge said, was a confession. The body of the deceased had never been found, but the evidence left no doubt, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, that Gopika was murdered. A witness in the case saw a woman being maltreated on the "nalla" where the murder was said to have been committed, and the next day he saw a woman's corpse there. Another witness saw the corpse of Gopika, whom she identified, at the same place; and all the ornaments which the missing woman wore had since been recovered from the precincts of the first accused's house. A Mahar woman deposed that the accused Pangi asked her to summon the deceased, and she did so. The boy Dajl said he was grazing his cattle near the place when his attention was attracted by a cry, and he then saw the two accused pushing a woman towards the "nalla." He had seen the second accused and the woman before, but the first accused was not then with them. The boy seemed to have been waiting near the place where the crime was committed, and he said he identified the first accused, and that he was the man who was dragging the woman. The accused in person conducted the police to the scene of the alleged murder, and if that was so, said the Sessions Judge, it could not strictly be said that what was discovered there was discovered in consequence of any confessional statement made previously. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused Pangi and sentenced her to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, rejected the accused Pangi's appeal.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A NEW TRIAL ORDERED IN A MURDER CASE.

IMPERATRIX VS. LIMBYA WALAD SATAPPA AND YESHWANT BIN BABAJEE.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C. I. E., Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, on the 14th ult., found the accused persons guilty of murder and sentenced them to death, Mr. Lowndes, with Mr. Ghanesham Nilkant, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The case for the prosecution was that one Antu Bhantia, one of several brothers owning land in Jaurawadi, had an intrigue with Savitri, the wife of the deceased Shidda; and hearing that her husband was proposing to migrate to Kodagnur, a village some way off where his wife had a field, he asked her to leave her husband and come to his house. She refused, and he subsequently killed Shidda in view to facilitating his intercourse with Savitri. The two accused were implicated with Antu in the murder, the body being carried to a stack of grain, and the latter being set on fire by the accused persons. The cremated remains of Savitri were afterwards found in the "debris" of the burnt stack.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, said:—The prisoners Lymbya and Yeshwant were found guilty of the murder of Shidda by the verdict of a unanimous jury and the Sessions Judge of Belgaum sentenced them to death. On the reference to this court for confirmation of the sentences we have to deal with all points of fact and law arising. If we exclude the confessions there is not much trustworthy evidence to prove that the half-burned body found in the karbo stack in the limits of Khatav was that of Shidda, who belonged to Jaurawadi. The widow, Savitri, who asserts it, at first publicly denied it. The turban and dhoti said to be Shidda's were found at different places. Ahlia in testifying to the common little mirror seems to have told the Magistrate that it was bought at Miraj; whereas at the trial she said it was at Bombay. The Government Pleader had not disputed the force of Mr. Lownde's contention on behalf of the convicts that the two village patels, witnesses 8 and, 9, ought not in examination-in-chief on behalf of the Crown, to have been allowed to depose to the doings of the two prisoners on the 6th April in respect to the discovery of two other dead bodies, those said to be the corpses of Dari Bai and Gyanu, the mother and son of Shidda. The prisoners were not charged at this trial with the murder of the mother and son; and it is not contended that the deaths of these people occurred in the "same transaction" as the death of Shidda within the meaning of that phrase to be collected from the authorities in Q. E. vs. Fakirappa and others, I. L. R. 15 Bombay, 491, Q. E. vs. Vajeram, I. L. R. 16 Bombay, 430. The learned Judge pointed out to the jury in his charge that the above testimony was relevant only to show the immediate occasion of the arrest of the prisoners. We are of opinion that the evidence was inadmissible for the "Crown," and must have weighed with the jury against the prisoners because it tends to confirm their retracted confessions which deal with the death of Dari Bai and Gyanu. Coming to the confessions we have to note that Limbya was arrested on Saturday, April 6, and Yeshwant was then put under surveillance at the Chowri, and is said to have been arrested next day. On Monday, the 8th April, both prisoners made confessions before the Magistrate of the Third Class at Athni. Mr. Lowndes has urged that these confessions bear signs of tutoring and has laid stress on the fact that the witnesses for the Crown give evidence showing that the date given by both prisoners of the killing of Shidda viz., on Sunday morning, the 31st March, must be wrong. The learned Government Pleader after examining the record with his usual thoroughness, informed this court that the effect of the evidence was that this Sunday morning must be taken to be the date. But the Committing Magistrate Mr. Ganesh Raghunath Sambhus, who began his enquiry on the 12th April, and had these confessions of the 8th April before him, notes in his very curt minute of committal on the 22nd April, that the two prisoners admitted in detail the murder of the 30th March, and this is the date inserted in the charges he framed and to which they pleaded at the trial. The learned Judge in his charge treats the murder on the 30th March as occurred on the morning of the Saturday; for he told the jury that the burning of the stack was on the night of the 30th, and the corpse was found there next morning by the accident of the patel of Khatav then holding an inquiry into the arson. This theory of the Magistrate and Judge—and on which the whole trial proceeded—is quite at variance with the confessions of the 8th April, as this Bench can certify after comparing the English with the Canarese statements. There are two ways of computing the day, hours from midnight to midnight, and one much used in the Carnatic and the Deccan from dawn to dawn. On the 8th April, Limbaya, the Mahar, in his recorded statement uses the English mode and repeatedly gives the Sunday morning for the murder and the same Sunday afternoon for the killing of Dari Bai and Gyanu and the Sunday evening for the disinterring, removal and burning of the corpse of Shidda. Yeshwant, the Maratha, using the native mode, said the killing occurred on the last Saturday but one, viz., about 10 days before, explaining further the time when the killing had resulted in death.—"Then one hour of the night remained, that is to say, one hour of the night passing away and the dawn coming on, that is because Sunday." The Canarese shows that he meant Sunday, the 31st March, before the sunrise. On the 18th April, however, before the Committing Magistrate Yeshwant altered his statement and said, "We in our field did his murder on Saturday morning while two hours of the night remained. That is now about 20 days ago." This Canarese words "shanivar divasa mungalwar rattri rattri hota" leave no doubt about the meaning. We incline to hold that by neither mode of computing can the grammatical meaning be reasonably taken to be our Sunday morning, and the English notes of the Committing Magistrate who took that confession show that he took the day to be our Saturday. On the 18th April Limbya using the same words as Yeshwant but omitting the word "morning" said the day of the murder was Saturday, at a time when there remained two hours of the night. The Committing Magistrate took this to be Saturday morning at 4 a.m. Coming to the witness Dadya, who says that in the morning he saw Antu and Limbya carrying the corpse towards Khatav was apparently understood by the Judge to refer to Saturday the 30th; 2 or 3 days, says Dadya, after the Pratipada or 27th March, adding in Maratha: "That day was Saturday." Witness 9, the patel of Khatav, uses English dates—the 29th March, for the burning of the stack in which the corpse was found, the 30th March, for the finding of the corpse while he was engaged in inquiry on the day of the fire. In cross-examination he repeated that he heard of the burning of the stack on the 29th, the hour of his hearing this being 7 or 7-30 p.m., 1 or 1½ tas ratrige. There are thus three theories suggested by the ratrige. There are thus three theories suggested by the evidence—first, that the murder occurred on the early morning of Sunday, the 31st March, as alleged by both prisoners on the 8th April, second, that it occurred on Saturday, the 30th, as alleged by them on the 18th April, and accepted by the Committing Magistrate; third that it occurred on Friday, the 29th, the plain inference from the dates given by the patel of Khatav. The attention of the jury does not seem to have been drawn to these variations of the story, either by the pleader for the prisoners or by the learned Judge. The variations we may add do not lie on the surface. They impose a duty on the court to consider with much seriousness whether the confessions are to be believed. This obligation is heightened because there is no explanation why the prisoners were sent to the Magistrate of the 3rd class on the 8th April, instead of to the Committing Magistrate who had jurisdiction in the case, and before whom they ought to have been brought in accordance with the ruling of this court in Reg. vs. Vahala Jetha, 7 By. H.C.R., 56 C.C. We presume that the Committing Magistrate received the police report required by Section 157 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and a report about the finding of the three corpses under Section 174, so that he was in a position to bring his judicial intelligence to bear on the conduct of the case, and might, on the 8th April, if not before, have taken the prisoners' statements as part of his inquiry and followed it up without delay. These reports ought to be called for and the dates given in them ascertained; which is one means of solving the puzzle the evidence creates about date of Shidda's death. It is not clear whether the Committing Magistrate went to the scene of the

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

MAKING his estimates in the summer of 1894, Mr. Hobson finds that the British naval force musters 261,680 standard armoured tons; the Dual Alliance musters 215,282 tons, 144,470 being French and 71,482 Russian. The British estimate includes the Royal Oak, Revenge, Repulse, and Barfleur, of the Naval Defence Act. The French estimates includes the Brennus and the Jammapes. The Russian estimate includes the Navarin and Gungut. The line for "standard tonnage" is drawn in the British estimate at the Colossus and Edinburgh, launched in 1882, the Conqueror and Hero, of date of 1881; in the French estimate at the Caiman class, the earliest of which, the Terrible, was launched in 1881; while all the vessels in the Russian estimate are subsequent to 1886. Without going into further details, we may say that Mr. Hobson considers that Great Britain has for the first series of engagements with the Dual Alliance a superiority of 45,738 "standard armoured" tons, the average ton being of a superiority of quality guaranteed by two and a half years of rapid progress. For the subsequent series of engagements we are credited with a gross superiority of 131,830 tons, though the quality of the average ton is inferior by three years of progress at the epoch of twenty years ago, though this inferiority, due to later date of average launch, is offset by a superiority due to an excess of 36,100 tons of British armoured cruisers. Thus the conclusion arrived at is that the British force by sea preponderates over that of the Dual Alliance for the first series of decisive engagements in the proportion of 1·21 to 1 and is of marked superiority of quality; while for the subsequent series of engagements the proportion is 1·79 to 1, coast defence tonnage being eliminated, which, we consider, makes the figures the more favourable to us. It would be folly, therefore, argues Mr. Hobson, for Russia and France to precipitate the conflict now.

A French officer says in "la France Militaire":—"The Volunteer, far more than the Regular, is inspired with a disinterested love of 'Old England.' It is not pay which attracts him, on the contrary he has to incur pretty heavy expenses, and out of the seventeen or eighteen millions of the Army Budget but an insignificant fraction goes towards this branch of the Service. Although less attractive in appearance than the Regulars, the Volunteers have that moral force which is superior to precision of movements and which no coercive measure can inculcate. Fighting for hearth and home they have a higher incentive to valour than a mere mercenary, and by taking arms for six hours or so every week they give a proof of zeal and patriotism, which the writer would scarcely expect to meet with at home." But the Reichswehr says that the annul Easter manœuvres and review have long degenerated into a mere farce, that the troops mustering last Easter were mere skeletons; nothing was done, and the whole was a gigantic fiasco; even the English press had stated that unless the Volunteers were reorganised in a "seriously military" manner, the best thing would be to abandon the institution altogeter, as it had become unpopular, and, whilst costing a great deal, was absolutely useless, and in its present organisation nothing but a mere folly.

Those who imagine that Kiel will inaugurate an era of peace and happiness have not much ground for their imaginations. More than one navy has sent its ships unwillingly to compliment Germany, and the eating and drinking goes on with an uneasy sense of thunder in the air. A naval display makes neither for peace nor war, except in so far as intending aggressors are alarmed by the strength of those against whom their aggressions are directed. It is pleasant for Englishmen to have shown the assembled spectators of the Continent that this country is not wholly effete, and that we are prepared to hold our supremacy on the water. We should however have liked to see some of our splendid new destroyers sent to the Baltic. They are perhaps our finest specimens of naval architecture, and, as the fastest vessels in the world, deserve to have a place in what is virtually a great exhibition of naval material; to have shown them might have brought our shipbuilders orders from foreigners—a result always to be desired, and most of all when our trade is depressed. The strategic effects of the new canal will be most important. Indded, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that it doubles Germany's strength for defensive war.

Lieutenant Crutchley starts by affirming that no shipmaster or shipowner knows what, if any scheme has been promulgated for the protection of his trade. He believes, moreover, that trade will be carried on under some system of national insurance, as Government must encourage trade, for serious cessation of it will injure our fighting power. This being so, control of trade under convoy will be an easier matter than before, and that a resort to this system will be made for the protection of all steam trade under a sea speed of fourteen knots. Trade with a higher speed than this can protect itself provided the entrances to the principal ports are kept clear of raiders, and that these ships should be rendered capable of resisting armed merchantmen. He then assumes the abandonment of the Mediterranean as a trade route, and turns to the question of the coal supply of the two routes round the southern capes. Table Bay will be asked to coal nearly half our trade, while the demand for coal at the Falklands will also be very heavy. The Cape and Natal have not coal fields in a state of development to meet this heavy demand on them, but Australia and New Zealand have not only ample coal supply, but every facility for shipping it. He, therefore, thinks that Australia can supply the coal supply for these coaling stations, and moreover that to so supply them we could utilise the finest of our sailing trade, which would otherwise lie idle. Australian colliers could by running into the westerly winds reach the Falklands in twenty-five or Table Bay in forty-five days, and from New Zealand in five days less. Moreover, raiding attack on them would, owing to weather conditions, be a matter of difficulty, and an armed merchant steamer or two would be sufficient to protect the route. Finally, Lieut. Crutchley thinks Sierra Leone could be coaled from home, and advocates a temporary coaling station inside Cape Blanco to meet the requirements of warships, leaving to Sierra Leone the duty of coaling steam trade.

Mr. Swinburne's paper works out a scheme of trade protection in detail. He assumes (1) that only cruiser attack will have to be met, and (2) that the Mediterranean route will for slow steam trade be abandoned in favour of that round the Cape This being so, protection over a quadrilateral extending from sixty degrees north latitude to a line drawn from Cape of Good Hope to Cape Horn would be sufficient, as "outside that our trade routes are far distant from an enemy's base, and our force in those waters—strengthened as occasion may require—should be sufficient for their protection." To the force of twenty-six ships already on the Cape, North American, and South American Stations, he would add seventy-eight vessels, and with this force he deems the protection would be complete. This force of seventy-eight ships he would draw with the minimum weakening of the fighting line by utilising those ships which have but little fighting value to a large extent. For example, the A ships (which include all armourclads and first-class cruisers) he would take from the Fleet and apply exclusively to commerce protection comprising three second-class battleships, the Alexandra, Temeraire, and Superb, eight third-class battleships, the Sultan, Bellerophon, Hercules, and five vessels of the Audacious class, the coast-defence ship Belleisle, four broadside cruisers of the Achilles type, the Nelsons and sister, the Northampton, five Aurora class, and the Gibraltar and Shannon. Similarly throughout, Mr. Swinburne's aim has been to withdraw from the fighting line as few of the most useful craft as possible. His scheme, broadly speaking, comprises a mixed system of convoy and patrol. Over the main trade routes home to Halifax, home to Sierra Leone, Sierra Leone to the Falklands and Sierra Leone to the Cape, slow steam trade would be convoyed, the strength of such convoy depending on the importance of the route and its distance from an enemy's base. Moreover, on each route there would be a cruiser patrol squadron, while the more important coaling stations would have station ships attached, and, finally, there would be at the disposal of the officer commanding each of the stations within the quadrilateral a small reserve squadron for utilisation where necessary.

A plucky act of Admiral Claude Buckle is reported from Queenstown, which is quite in keeping with the character of the gallant officer, who was wounded in the attack on the Peiho forts in 1859, and who jumped overboard from the Assistance to save life in 1879. The admiral was making an examination of the reservoir at Haulbowline, when the foremen labourer who accompanied him slipped and fell into a tank, striking his head against a wall in his fall. Into the reservoir containing some 6ft. of water the admiral, with a rope round his waist was lowered, and eventually succeeded in fishing up the unconscious man Seeing that the admiral was fifty-six in February last, this is a feat in every way to be proud of, although unfortunately the poor fellow for whom the risk was taken died from the effects of the accident.

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WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—
CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY
MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
DR. PROSSER JAMES,
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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."
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Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."
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Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
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Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
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BENGER'S FOOD
For Infants & Invalids & The Aged
MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

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Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
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Sir Chas. A. Cameron, M.D.
Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, THE AGED.
HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.
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Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus" week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.
ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."
EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
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MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
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Appreciated for its delicate perfume and the feeling of comfort and freshness which it imparts to the skin
KANANGA EXTRACT
A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
At once original, grateful and persistently fragrant.
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DISEASES OF THE CHEST
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.
Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.
Beware of Imitations.
GRIMAULT & Co
PARIS

ROBUST CHILDHOOD
VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime
NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.
DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.
DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.
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Relieves the scalding pain at once and
CURES
all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in
48 HOURS
Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis
obtained from the best Mysore wood.
Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.
Beware of imitations
Each tiny Capsule bears the name MIDY
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GOUT
PILLS.
FOR
GOUT,
RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA,
LUMBAGO,
NEURALGIA,
They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.
They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their peculiar property that the first dose completely arrests the progress of many diseases to attack some vital part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the ingredients being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate person.
Manufactured by Thomas Beecham, Chemist, St. Helens, Lancashire, England, and sold by Proprietary Medicine Vendors everywhere. Price in England 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box, or may be obtained through any Chemist or Store in India; or from the Agents, Burroughs & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

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2 Pairs Salt and Spoons in Velvet Lined Case, Rs. 55.

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Do. do. with Silver Cup ..... „ 140.
Do. E. P. Bottle & 2 E. P. Beakers... „ 60.
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CLOCK, STRIKING ON GONG, PLAIN GILT CASE, WHITE DIAL, Rs. 145 Cash.

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The WINDER is at the BOTTOM of the CASE
Rs. 225 Cash.

HAMILTON & Co., Bombay.

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EACH CLOCK OR TIMEPIECE IS FITTED IN A STRONG LEATHER TRAVELLING CASE.

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EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. Liebig
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
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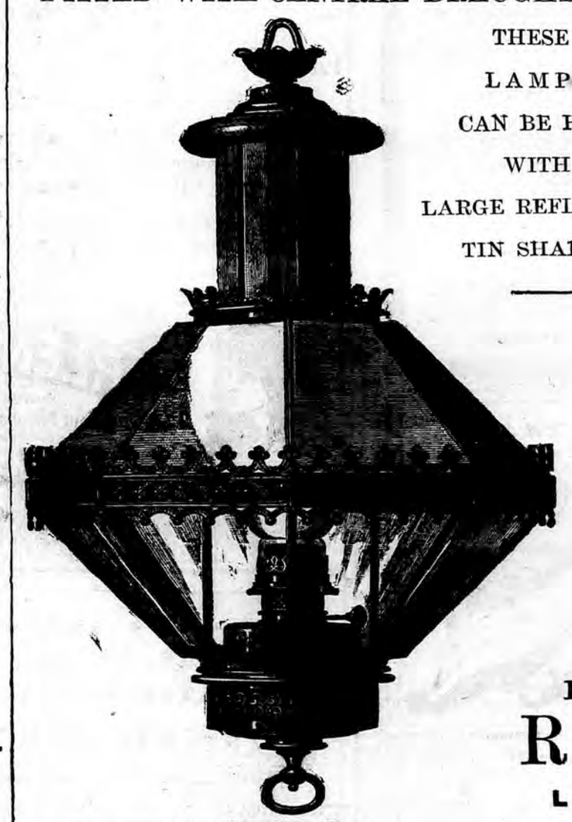
NEW DESIGNS OF
STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF
HANGING LAMPS,
FITTED WITH CENTRAL DRAUGHT BURNERS.



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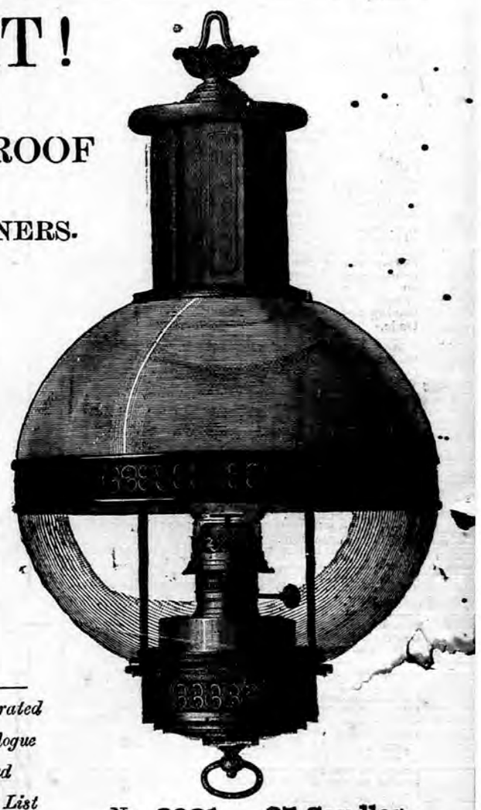

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WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS.
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I WILL TRY IT!

OH! BRING ME A BRUSH & COMB.

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"A CHARMING SCENT."
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ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE.
"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant.
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ATKINSON'S IS THE ONLY GENUINE.
Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—
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"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S Trade Mark
"GLOVE-FITTING"
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The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
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